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LLOYD-GEORGE BOLDLY ASSAILS ARMAMENT PLAN

Warns the World in Speech That
Unless Cost of Defense Is Dis-
continued People's Protest
Will Take Form of Revolution

ALL LANDS INVOLVED

Nations Have Frightened Each
Other Till None Is Brave
Enough to Oppose Policy That
Spells Ruin, Says Chancellor

LONDON—Yesterday in the House of Commons Lloyd-George, during a speech on the finance bill, gave grave warning to Europe in the course of a passionate attack upon the development of armaments.

"The nations, he declared, were scaring each other to death and in no country was there a party who dared face the unpopularity of making a change or accept the responsibility of undertaking a reduction.

"I am genuinely alarmed," he said, "about the expenditure on armaments. There is not the slightest prospect of any reduction, the prospect is all the other way. It is no use concealing the fact from our minds. Every country in the world is somehow or other being lured on to the expenditure.

"I feel confident if it goes on it will end in a great disaster. The inevitable consequence will be that the people will be goaded into something of a sort of revolutionary protest. All countries are spending heavily and until there is a complete understanding, none of them will stop. One country alone dare not."

It is the first time that a great European minister has faced the situation and told the blunt truth, and it is not improbable that the effect will be most salutary.

MARBLE PILLARS OF CUSTOM HOUSE ARE TO BE SOLD

Within two days bids will be asked by the United States government officials for the marble pillars that formed the round of the old custom house and are not needed for the new building. They are in the way of the workmen, says Thomas Appleton, superintendent of construction for the government.

In the opinion of many of the architects who have viewed the pillars, it is doubtful if the carving on the capitals could be duplicated today. The pillars cost thousands of dollars when they were first placed in the customs house, as each piece was solid marble.

William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, in a letter to Mayor Fitzgerald offered the pillars to the city several weeks ago, but no action has been taken to remove them from the customs house. Edward McGlennen, city registrar, proposed that they should be placed in Franklin park as single columns. Another scheme offered was to use them in the construction of the new wings of the State House.

FIRE LIMIT ACTION MAY BE DELAYED BY COMMITTEE

It is likely that the fire hazard committee of the city council will delay action of the proposed city ordinance providing for an extension of the city's fire limits until the special commission, recently appointed by Governor Foss to study fire hazard, has made its report, said a member of the committee today.

That immediate action be not taken was the particular plea of Patrick Ahearn at yesterday's hearing before the council committee at which opponents of the extension were heard. Mr. Ahearn was a member of the fire hazard commission that investigated the question in metropolitan Boston. He was not in favor of extending the building limits. The solution of the problem, he said, was revision of the building laws.

Upwards of two score of Boston business men, chiefly real estate dealers and builders, opposed the proposed ordinance. Those in favor of the plan had previously been heard.

U. S. S. NEBRASKA OFF TO NEWPORT

Following the installation of new boilers and making of general repairs during her two months' stay at the Charleston navy yard, the United States battleship Nebraska, Capt. Spencer S. Wood, is today steaming around Cape Cod for Newport, R. I.

The vessel left Boston this morning to join the North Atlantic fleet now waiting under orders to begin torpedo practice.

POSTAL BANKS FOR HAWAII
WASHINGTON.—Postmaster-General Burleson has extended the postal savings system to Hawaii.

CURRENCY REFORM BEFORE RECESS IS SENATE ATTITUDE

President Wilson's Contention That Action Must Be
Taken While Country Is Prepared for It Appears
Sustained by Majority of Upper Branch

WASHINGTON—Although the caucus of Senate Democrats did not reach the question of a congressional recess at the meeting this morning, but adjourned, presumably to take up the plan tonight when another meeting will be held, the President knows that he has won his contest, and that the recess idea will not be approved.

Yesterday afternoon and this forenoon Secretary Tamm visited the Senate office building and the Capitol, carrying the word that the President was opposed to a recess, and at the end of his labors he found that he had 37 Senate Democrats, or a large majority of the caucus, prepared to support the President's contention that there should be currency legislation at this time.

The President granted much that was said by those favoring the recess, namely, that members of both Houses had been in Washington a long time and were anxious to go home, that insistence on currency legislation now would prolong the session until late autumn, and that the legislation was very important and ought to be carefully considered by the country.

He insisted, however, that his reasons for action now were stronger than the reasons for delay. He pointed out, in

reply to the Democrats who had been talking about a recess that public opinion at present is keyed up for currency legislation. Such a state of public mind has reacted powerfully on Congress, which can act with greater readiness now than if sentiment were permitted to cool off.

On high authority it may be said that the President is confident that his views on the currency question will be sustained by the House caucus now in session. He has been informed since the issuing of his currency statement yesterday afternoon that a large majority of the caucus will support his plan to postpone until next winter the consideration of the radical propositions put forward by Representatives Henry, Ragsdale, Neely and others, in favor of "agricultural currency," and to take them up at that time in the light of the report that in the meantime will be made by the special commission which has been spending several months in Europe studying rural credits.

In the opinion of careful observers, the President has at no time more conclusively shown himself to be the leader of his party than in the control he is now exercising in both houses over the currency question.

INDIANA GOVERNOR A BOSTON GUEST TODAY



Governor Ralston and party outside Hotel Touraine

Left to right—Thomas M. Taggart of Indiana, Mrs. Taggart, Mrs. Charles C. Paine of Hyannis, Mass., Mr. Paine, Mrs. Ralston, Governor Ralston, Miss Ruth Ralston

IRELAND STIRRED BY CUNARD DROPPING QUEENSTOWN CALLS

Port and Cork Authorities View Action Taken as Discrimination—Change in Mail Service Is Sanctioned by Government and Company Says Decision Final

LONDON—There is great excitement in Ireland over the decision of the Cunard company, with the sanction of the postmaster-general, to cease calling at Queenstown. All parts of the country are perturbed at what has occurred, though it is the result of a policy which has been threatened for many years.

In Queenstown itself something like consternation has manifested itself and the utmost indignation has been expressed by the municipal authorities of the port and of Cork. It is maintained that the harbor is one of the finest in the world, and can be entered at all seasons without difficulty.

The tendency is to put down the decision to a change in the nature of the Cunard service. The stream of emigrants, it is said, is beginning to mani-

fest abatement, whilst an enormous number of Americans and others are demanding rapid passage to and from the continent. The Cunard line are simply following a purely selfish policy in placing their own interests before those of the country.

The company itself simply declares that the arrangement is final. An enormous mass of mails are already shipped at Liverpool and only a very small proportion are taken on board at Queenstown.

The simplicity of making Queenstown in rough weather can scarcely be said to be borne out by those who have had much experience of crossing the Atlantic. Passengers on the Mauretania and Lusitania could probably tell a different story to that of the pilots of the port as to the ease with which the largest vessels can be taken in in the roughest weather.

MONEY PLAYS LARGE PART IN SURRENDER OF CHINESE FORTS

LONDON—News from China is very much what was to be expected. So far from the rebellion collapsing, it is flickering on in a spasmodic way. Arthur Dwyer's contention so luminously put in Monitor columns of the part played by money in the struggle is

borne out in extraordinary fashion by the news that the garrison of the Woonsook forts obtained as part of the terms of surrender payment of large sums of money. It is said that the sum amounted to 150,000 taels. The garrison has apparently simply retired to Chin Kiang and joined the rebel forces there.

AUGUST BEBEL IS HARD TO REPLACE FOR SOCIALISTS

German Leader and Thinker Had
World-Wide Reputation for
Integrity and Pure Motive

LONDON—August Bebel has passed away. The doyen of the Socialist leaders in Europe, he had earned a reputation for purity of motive and integrity of purpose which is manifesting itself in the extraordinary kindness and appreciation of all the notices appearing in the press. It will not be easy to replace him as the leader of the party, for there is no one who can claim anything like the prestige he enjoyed throughout the entire Socialist movement.

CHARTER CARRIED AT DAYTON FOR CITY MANAGER

New Business Plan of Govern-
ment With Directors Will Be
Put in Force at Next Elections

DAYTON, O.—With the vote for the new charter carried 13,217 to 6,042, Dayton is to have the business manager form of government.

At the election in November, a commission of five citizens will be chosen to govern the city. The candidate who receives the highest number of votes will be the mayor and will select a business manager for the city.

FOSS INVITATION TO G. O. P. OUTING NOW WITHDRAWN

Governor Announces Intention of
Attending Worcester County
Function as Club Reverses Its
Action of About a Week Ago

ESSEX CLUB INVITES

Announcement of withdrawal of the invitation sent to Governor Foss to attend the Republican outing at Lake Washacum, Sterling, was followed today by word that he had received an invitation to attend next Saturday the outing of the Essex County Republican Club at Santaug, Lynnfield, which he was not asked to attend when the invitations were sent out a few days ago.

The Essex county club voted to omit the Governor because of his being a Democratic office holder. Since the invitations were sent out, however, they claim the Governor is quoted as saying that he would like very much to be present. The letter reads: "We note with pleasure the desire expressed by your excellency to attend the Essex County Club outing at Santaug, Lynnfield, Saturday next. We shall feel much honored (Continued on page four, column five)

PEACE TREATY OF BUCHAREST HELD LASTING

While Powers Will Not Meddle
in Balkan Agreement They
Will Have to Coerce Turkey,
Declares Leading Diplomat

ADRIANOPLE IS THORN

Europe Must Sway by Warships
or Give Russia Mandate to
Invade Armenia, if Porte Is
Not Willing to Abandon Prize

LONDON—The Monitor representative yesterday had the advantage of a conversation with a European diplomatist of most unquestionable authority. This conversation not only was intensely interesting in itself but peculiarly so to readers of the Monitor as indorsing the political views which have been maintained by the Monitor throughout its career.

The peace of Bucharest, this gentleman maintained, would in his opinion and in spite of prognostications to the contrary, prove permanent, the great powers having realized that any attempt to interfere with it would raise a hundred other questions which they were anything but desirous of seeing ventilated.

As a matter of fact the vastness of the new Bulgarian territory would force that country to devote its attentions for some time to come to its consolidation. This new territory made it easily second of the Balkan states, bringing its area up to within 5000 square kilometers of Rumania itself.

Had Rumania desired to insist on her own hegemony it was obvious that she must have made demands for far greater territory than the Turkul-Baltchik line which, as a matter of fact, had been the boundary she had openly contended for since the Berlin congress. Inasmuch, however, as Bulgaria had threatened immediate reprisals, it was inevitable that Rumania should form some sort of alliance with Greece and Serbia in order that they might protect themselves against any future aggression.

Turning to the question of Adrianople, he pointed out that the powers would be driven to assert their authority as indicated in a speech of Sir Edward Grey, and that this could only be done if the Turk proved recalcitrant by a general naval demonstration on the coast of Asia or by entrusting Russia with the mandate for the invasion of Armenia. The danger of the latter course was that it was not the habit of Russia to withdraw from territory she had once entered, and the great powers were therefore fully aware of the dangers of such a decision and most unwilling to take it.

At the same time the condition of Armenia was itself such that the people would undoubtedly welcome what some years ago they would have repudiated, and that was Russian occupation. Their ultimate aim was of course to become a nation. In claiming autonomy they were simply taking the usual diplomatic course which was followed in all such cases.

Bulgaria had originally demanded her own autonomy as the first step towards becoming a kingdom. In turn she had demanded the autonomy of Macedonia, as the first step to absorbing it within the Bulgarian kingdom.

It was doubtful, however, if Russia would agree to an Armenian kingdom, though if she did it would be but as a means of destroying Turkey in Asia.

The one way in which existing conditions Armenians might really assert themselves would be if a constitution could be provided for Turkey in Asia which would reduce the Turk to his proper place of a mere soldier and leave the entire administration to Armenians, Arabs, and even Kurds, all of whom had shown greater aptitude for government than the pure Ottoman. In such a way the future of the Ottoman empire might be assured.

MR. LIPPITT SEES PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Senator Lippitt discussed consular appointments with the President today.

NEW YORK STATE LIEUT. GOVERNOR



MARTIN GLYNN
Official well known in Boston who married Lynn girl

PORT BOARD TO ASK THE RIGHT TO TAKE LAND

East Boston Water Frontage to
Be Acquired by Process of
Eminent Domain for Develop-
ment of Harbor Plans

SUIT TO BE AVOIDED

Directors of the port of Boston voted today to request the attorney general to prepare the papers to enable them to take by eminent domain the property lying between the Commonwealth flats off Jeffries point and the narrow gauge railroad, extending from Maverick street on the south to Wood Island park on the north, excepting the property of the Boston Forge Company on Maverick street.

The property contains about 3,000,000 square feet, of which some 100,000 square feet is solid land. This property is needed to connect the 25,000,000 square feet of state-owned flats east of Jeffries Point with the mainland.

The plans of the port directors for filling the state's flats off East Boston have been held up by a lawsuit brought by the East Boston Company in which it is declared that the company has channel rights over the land of the state to a portion of the flats now taken. It is believed that the present taking will remove the ground for the lawsuit and will enable the port directors to proceed with their work.

SENATOR LODGE PLEDGES SUPPORT IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge talked over the Mexican situation with President Wilson today. He was not in Washington when the foreign relations committee conferred with the President Saturday and wished to express his regret.

The interview, at the President's instance, was longer than anticipated by Senator Lodge. The senator urges against any consideration of politics in foreign affairs and pledges his allegiance to the President in any course he may deem wise, not as a Democratic chief but as the American President.

HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION ON OUTING

PORTLAND, Me.—About 250 members of the Massachusetts Highway Association are today holding their quarterly meeting here. At the conclusion of the business sessions, they will inspect the harbor and later visit one of the open-air theaters.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS ORDERED

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Contracts have been let by the board of regents of the Oregon Agricultural College for building the central portion and one wing of the men's gymnasium and for the domestic art wing of the home economics building, to Salem men.

CHICAGO GETS 2 RUNS EARLY IN FIRST CONNELLY DAY GAME

LINEUP FOR FIRST GAME
BOSTON CHICAGO
Maraville, ss. c.f. Leach
Myers, 1b. 2b. Evers
Connelly, 1f. c. Schutte
Sweeney, 2b. 3b. Zimmerman
Lord, f. 1b. Sauer
Smith, 3b. c.f. Williams
Mann, c.f. ss. Bridwell
Riden, c. 1b. Archer
Tyler, p. By Humphries
Umpires—Klem behind the plate, Orth on the bases.
With the Governor of Rhode Island, the mayor and 500 of the leading citizens

GOV. SULZER GETS NOTICE OF HIS TRIAL

Accepts Papers From Clerk of
Senate, Scans Them, Cast
Documents Aside and Con-
tinues to Fill Executive Office

SEPT. 18 IS THE DATE

Friends of Lieutenant-Governor
Insist He Should Take Control,
but He Will Wait for a Legal
Decision, He Says

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Sulzer today accepted service of the articles of impeachment drawn by the lower house of the Legislature charging him with "high crimes and misdemeanors." His head was thrown back and there was nothing in his demeanor which indicated any fear as he accepted the papers from Patrick McCabe, clerk of the Senate, which with seven judges of the court of appeals, will make up the final court of impeachment.

He scanned them only momentarily and then threw them contemptuously on his desk and greeted Senator Wende of Buffalo. Mr. McCabe quickly left the chamber.

Scarcely was the formal service of the impeachment papers on the Governor over before two messengers entered the chamber bearing a great floral horseshoe. This they placed on the Governor's desk and departed without answering any questions.

The card attached to the floral piece bore the simple words "From the people." But over the top of the horseshoe was the inscription:

"Our Governor, stand firm. The people believe in you. The attempt to overthrow the head of the government is treason."

At the moment that Governor Sulzer accepted the document which means so much to him, Lieut.-Gov. Martin H. Glynn, who, according to the men who are behind the effort to remove Governor Sulzer, is now the real Governor of the state, passed from an elevator to his office on the floor above.

Mr. Glynn still had nothing to say. His position is that unless something is brought to his attention which will make it mandatory for him to act he will take no steps to emphasize whether he or the elected Governor is actually the head of the state government.

"This is a very serious matter," he

MEETING CALLED IN ROCHESTER TO MAKE PROTEST

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Explaining that he had received many letters and telephone calls demanding it, George Noeth, Democratic county chairman, today called a mass meeting to be held tomorrow night to protest against the methods employed by Tammany in impeaching Governor Sulzer.

Mr. Noeth said that hundreds of citizens, not all of them Democrats, have urged him to call such a meeting, denouncing the Tammany assemblymen and offering financial and moral support to Governor Sulzer.

DATE FOR STREET RAILWAY HEARING

The joint boards of the public service and Boston Transit commissions will give a hearing on the service furnished by the Boston Elevated and Bay State street railway companies on Sept. 4 at 10 a. m. at 20 Beacon street, it was announced today. The Legislature authorized an investigation of both the roads, and the hearings will be the first of many.

ALBERTA CITY TO BE EXTENDED

EDMONTON, Alta.—An extension of the city for a distance of six miles easterly and an unlimited expansion westerly is provided for in a plan for rededication of street names which is being prepared.

NAVY MEN PERMITTED TO TALK

WASHINGTON—Secretary Daniels has addressed letters to 63 officers whom the naval committee of the House desires to hear on the subject of naval personnel reorganization, advising them that they can testify in absolute freedom.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....5c
To Foreign Countries.....30

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British Prestige in Persia Attacked Ulstermen Prepared

BRITISH POLICY IN PERSIA RAKED BY LORD CURZON

Says Country, Especially Southern Part, Characterized by Disorganization and Chaos—North Is Found Trifle Better

LORD MORLEY DEFENDS

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—Lord Curzon called attention recently in the House of Lords to the condition of affairs in regard to Persia and Thibet. He had been accused, he said, more than once of painting a somewhat somber picture of the condition of affairs in Persia. He did not wish to be a Cassandra, but he was bound to say that nothing he had said in his gloomiest moments in any degree approached the revelations made in the Blue Book, issued a few weeks ago. The picture in the Blue Book, especially of southern Persia, was the picture of a country in the throes of dissolution, given up to rapine, brigandage and disorder, where trade was almost at a standstill, where roving bands wandered about doing what they liked, where British officers were fired at and robbed, and in one case killed, where the central government was impotent and the local government ignored.

Persia's Decadence

Such was the position in the south. In the north, if it was better, it was simply due to the presence of an enormous number of Russian troops. It was a question in his mind which was the worse evil. On several occasions the Russian government had been requested to withdraw some of their troops and in each case the request had been met by some evasion. Six years ago, the Persian people had a government, a parliament, and a national existence, and now they had none. As co-signatories of the Anglo-Russian agreement they could not wash their hands of all responsibility for what was going on, and they must witness with apprehension the continued military occupation of a country whose integrity and independence were always proclaimed.

England Should Act

As to the policy of his majesty's government, if they had not been very successful as patrons and preservers of Persia, at any rate they had been very successful as paymasters.

Great Britain, he said, was practically financing the Persian government in the south. It had even been reported that the British government intended to pay for any punitive expedition in connection with the Ekford incident, which was, in his opinion, one of the most monstrous paradoxes one could find even in an Asiatic country.

His majesty's government he insisted, should come to a clearer understanding with Russia in regard to the whole matter. They ought energetically to support the authority of the Persian government and they ought to support with vigor and construction of the British railway.

Lord Morley's Reply

In replying, Viscount Morley, lord president of the council, said that the

noble earl had undoubtedly taken a very wide sweep with his net. The policy of the government, he contended, which was also, he ventured to say, as much the policy of the opposition, could be summed up in seven propositions:

1. Maintaining the spirit and the letter of the Anglo-Russian convention.
2. Maintaining the independence of Persia and the avoidance of partition, and an approach to partition, economic, administrative, geographical and political.
3. While faithful to the stability of the present alliance and to our oral engagements, we were faithful also in an equal degree to the good of Persia.
4. To uphold some form of constitutional government.
5. To lose no chance of easing the distracted situation in which the Persian government was, by counsel, attention, and such assistance as from time to time his majesty's government might deem it prudent to give.
6. To enable, by British money or otherwise, order to be restored on the trade routes.
7. To avoid entangling ourselves in a policy of adventure in southern Persia.

He was inclined to add an eighth proposition, namely, that this country must beware of being forced into a position which would offend the opinion and sentiment of Muhammadans in India.

Projected Railways

As to the maintenance of order and government, the House, Lord Morley declared, might be interested to know that the regent, in his visits to London and St. Petersburg, saw the British foreign secretary and M. Sazonoff, and expressed satisfaction with his interviews. The regent was at present in Paris and next month would proceed to Teheran. On his arrival there he would consult his ministers as to the expediency and propriety of summoning the Majlis.

Turning to the question of railways, Lord Morley said the government had been approached by a British syndicate and had supported the application of this syndicate to the Persian government. The syndicate had got an option for two years for the building of the line from Mohammerah to Khoramabad. The work, Lord Morley expected, would be proceeded with in the next cool season.

Coming to the subject of Thibet, he said that on April 12 of last year, a Chinese representative in that country issued an order to his officers which declared "that Thibet matters are now within the sphere of China's internal administration, and Thibet is to be regarded as on an equal footing with the other provinces of China."

Great Britain Protests

The British government had protested against this assumption, and on June 30 the Chinese had revoked the declaration, and proposed to the British government the appointment of negotiators for the settlement of Thibetan affairs, at the same time issuing orders to all Chinese troops stationed along the frontiers to adhere to the position they then occupied and not advance pending a definite decision.

The House, he declared, would be glad to know that there was going to be a conference under British auspices between Chinese and Thibetans. The last thing we ourselves desired, Lord Morley added, was to interfere in the internal affairs of Thibet.

After some remarks from Lord Lansdowne, the Marquis of Crewe, secretary for India, wound up the debate for the government. He said that although there was much which was still depressing and melancholy in the condition of Persia, there were signs of a certain degree of improvement which forbade them to despair altogether of the future.

KING'S MESSAGE TO AUSTRALIANS

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The following message was sent to Lord Denman by the colonial secretary, Mr. Harcourt:

The King commands me to convey to your government and his people in Australia his deep appreciation of their loyal greetings on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new offices for the commonwealth in London. It has given him pleasure and the Queen great pleasure to inaugurate the construction of a building which will worthily represent in the capital of the empire the great resources of the Australian commonwealth and doubtless will prove of the greatest value in cementing the political and commercial ties which bind together the commonwealth and the United Kingdom.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS MEET AT THE SIX ROADS



(Specially drawn for the Monitor)
Quiet crossroads in North Down, where Ulster volunteers gathered in early evening for review by Sir Edward Carson

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—Out in the open country of North Down, recently, at a quiet crossroad called the Six Road Ends, there was held a review of the Ulster volunteers, as they are now to be called, that will not easily be forgotten by those who were there.

There are a few scattered cottages and houses near the spot, among them the smithy, which is remembered for being the place where pike-heads were forged in the rebellion of 1798. Yet though Ulstermen do not lack sentiment they are not sentimental, and the place of meeting had not been chosen for its association so much as for its convenience. At first there were just a few of the inhabitants about the roads, then from the direction of the nearest station came small groups of women and old men, who, when they reached the point where the six roads meet, seated themselves on the banks and low stone walls.

In a sloping field that gave good vantage ground, was pitched a signaller's camp: the Ulster signallers from the Bangor station having there put up a tent and taken up their post with signaling flags and electric Morse code lamps. Up above and behind them one great union jack hung loosely from its post, and this was the only flag or sign of preparation for the meeting.

Away across the fields could be seen the woods of Clondeboy, and standing up clear above them the turrets of Helen's tower. Signallers were stationed there also, and messages were being sent between them and the men in the field, but it was too far away to see any sign of them with the naked eye.

Drums in the Distance

It was a beautiful summer evening and the sun was just hearing the horizon when the first sound of drums brought a stir among those waiting. The reverberant note of drums carries far, and it was some time before the sound of the fifes was heard. Then amid the cheering of the crowd that was now gathered the Comber men, some 100 strong, marched in.

The half hour that followed was a scene of order, enthusiasm and thrilling movement. Down each of the six roads came men marching with their colors flying, and where they had them, bands or pipers playing. Yet there were more contingents than roads to travel by.

Bangor, 400 strong, came down their hill, four abreast, with a swing that was in itself a pleasure to watch; Conlig, a little village club, came tramping up its road with a strength of force still greater in proportion to the size of its district. Donaghadee, if it came uphill and remained on the lower side of the roads, was yet something to be reckoned with if one went by the sound of cheering that greeted its arrival and the cheering that it itself put in later in the evening. "A whisper" from Donaghadee they called it. From Carradore, Ballywalter, Greyabbey, Portaferry and from possibly yet other places they came, each club with its

flag and musicians in front. Last of all came the Newtownards men, at their head the famous Newtownards drum and fife band.

Irish Leader Cheered

Soon cheers were heard from those furthest out on the Conlig road, and a few moments later the motor bringing Sir Edward Carson had reached the place and was slowly moving between the ranks of men and the great crowd of on-lookers.

It was a scene of enthusiasm, though in no way wild or hysterical enthusiasm. Every one was greeting the presence of a man they respected, admired and trusted, but above all they were greeting their leader, the leader of a cause that is both great and serious. As he walked among the people and inspected the men in the ranks he was met at every step with cheers and words of welcome.

In the field below the signallers were busy with their lamps. It was now dusk and Helen's tower was flicking little messages of light. From the headquarters in Belfast, from Scrabo hill above Newtownards, from Holywood in Down and from Blackhead across on the Antrim side, she was gathering in the messages and sending them on to Six Road Ends. "Your commands will be transmitted throughout the length and breadth of Ulster, and if you desire it, throughout all parts of Ireland. We have established communication across the channel to Scotland and we are prepared to carry it forward in any direction you may desire. God save the King." And Sir Edward Carson's reply was sent back.

"My orders will never admit of doubt. We fight to the end," Carson. Through all the proceedings of the evening the enthusiasm of those present never wavered in steadiness.

Differences Swept Aside

Sir Edward Carson spoke of unanimity—not the need for it, but the presence of it that he found abundant signs of everywhere. Difference of sect, difference of class, difference of culture, they were all forgotten in this movement.

He spoke truly, and with the proofs before him. Men of all grades stood in the ranks. The managing director of a weaving factory, his chief engineer and his weavers and bleachers were to be seen all standing side by side. Reports from all sides of the increase in numbers of volunteers and in efficiency—no word whatever of men drawing back.

The nearer the danger that threatens civil and religious liberty, the stronger and sterner the determination to resist to the uttermost. That is the temper of Ulster, that is the meaning behind this strange sight in the dusk of a summer evening, of ranks of ordinary men in their ordinary clothes, laborers and business men, standing serious and quiet, or cheering with a deep enthusiasm, while the man they have chosen to lead them speaks to them of what they have done and of what yet remains to do.

So the time passed by and when it

had grown quite dark, suddenly from the slope of Bangor road came the light of a burning torch, then another and another, till the whitewashed walls of the farm house near by stood out all red and gold against the dark indigo of the sky. The flags and all the faces in the crowd, the cottages behind and the great trees above all caught the light and reflected its glow as the torch bearers came down from their hill and formed a wide circle round where Sir Edward Carson was speaking.

A little later the meeting was over: the national anthem had been sung and the men were all marching away again along the roads by which they had come.

ALGERIAN NATIVE TEACHERS IN PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The native pupil teachers of the Algiers Bouzareza College, visiting France for the purpose of study, were presented to M. Barthou recently by the inspector of the native schools of Algeria.

One of the natives expressed the admiration which he and his comrades felt for the civilization of France and for the commercial and industrial activity which they had witnessed during their stay in the country.

M. Barthou, in reply, assured them of the interest which the government of the French republic felt toward the natives of northern Africa.

MELBOURNE FUEL SUPPLY CUT DOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Notwithstanding increase in population and present conditions of general prosperity, there has been a large decrease in the quantities of coal and wood forwarded to Melbourne during the first nine months of the financial year 1912-1913, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

This is probably accounted for by the lessened purchasing value of money inducing economy in fuel by way of making up for increased rents and higher prices of food and other domestic necessities.

GERMANY TO HAVE NEW AUTO TRACK

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A special automobile track between Berlin and Potsdam is in course of construction. It passes through the Grunewald forest and the beautiful lake suburb of Wannsee. These spots are the goal of Berlin holiday-makers, being within easy access of the city, and the pleasure of many thousand pedestrians is impaired by the ever-increasing number of motor cars using the

route. The idea of an automobile track has been under consideration for a long time; the Kaiser has now given his consent and the work has begun.

One great advantage of the undertaking is that it is finding employment for many hundreds of unemployed. The track will be unique of its kind, a straight broad road, planned by the most eminent men in the profession. Properly speaking it is double track; each track is eight meters wide and divided by a space of the same width. Every one will be glad when the track is finished; the motorists will be able to go at their own pace without let or hindrance, and the other holiday-makers will wander at will through the wooded roads unmolested by odor of benzine.

TANGIER BOARD SEEKING REFORM OF TELEGRAPHS

(Special to the Monitor)

TANGIER—A strong protest has been made by the international committee of Tangier, under the presidency of Senor Ruis, a Spaniard, against the conditions which at present govern the telegraphic service of Morocco.

Owing to the refusal of Spain to allow of posts being erected on her territory, a telegram marked "urgent" takes 40 hours to cover the distance, which does not exceed 100 kilometers, between Rabat or Casablanca and Tangier. The message is telegraphed to the Spanish frontier and then has to be carried by messenger to Arzila and again telegraphed to Tangier.

Tangier is entirely inclosed in the Spanish zone and being the point where all the cables establishing communication with Morocco end, it follows that news from the Sherifian empire can only get through to Europe in a desultory manner.

There is little doubt that following upon the representations of the Tangier international committee, the cooperation between Spain and France, which exists in matters connected with North Africa, will be broadened to include the establishment of an efficient telegraphic service.

M. COCHON ABLE TO DEFY EVICTION ORDER AND POLICE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The difficulty which French families of restricted means and large numbers find in securing for themselves adequate house room in the capital has given rise to an amusing episode.

M. Cochon, an agitator in favor of cheaper lodgings for poor people, was given leave by the Comte de la Rochefoucauld to make use of a house which he has recently vacated in the Boulevard Lanne for the housing of some of his poor families. The landlord having objected to this use of his property, the courts issued an eviction order, but short of having recourse to force the police were unable to oust the inmates who had barricaded themselves in. M. Cochon also informed the ministry of justice that should his proteges be interfered with there would be nothing left for him to do than to install them in the offices of the ministry.

No eviction took place, and the police as well as the Comtesse de la Rochefoucauld engaged in trying to find house room in some other quarter than that assigned to them by M. Cochon. The attention of the whole of Paris has been attracted to the incident and to the difficult social problem which has occasioned it.

COLONIAL TRADE OF FRANCE SHOWN TO BE EXPANDING

(Special to the Monitor)

MARSEILLES, France—The Marseilles Colonial Institute publishes some interesting statistics, showing the growth in the extent of colonial commerce for the last four years.

These figures are compiled from information furnished the institute by the governors of colonies in reply to inquiries on the subject. They prove that the colonial commerce of France amounts to one fourth of the entire foreign commerce of the country.

The figures are as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Algeria	1,840,647	1,688,116	1,145,000	1,255,000
Tunisia	225,012	228,888	262,344	210,949
Morocco	...	...	146,111	237,534
Total	1,064,239	1,917,014	1,556,454	1,683,482
Colonies	1,006,383	1,224,426	1,245,345	1,287,167
General total	2,154,645	2,538,440	2,501,802	2,970,652

CONFERENCE UPON HIGHER RAILROAD RATES IS WISHED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Employers' Parliamentary Association has had further correspondence with the president of the Board of Trade with reference to the recent increase in railway rates.

Mr. Buxton in reply to a letter from the association June 26, said, that the railway and canal traffic act, 1913, laid down certain conditions under which increased cost of labor was to be taken as justifying an increase of rates. If objection was taken to the increase on the ground that it was more than was reasonably required to meet the increased cost of labor, it would be possible to deal with the matter by a limited number of test cases. If, on the other hand, a trader was of opinion that the proportion of the increase allocated to the traffic in which he was interested was unreasonable, he could take action either by himself or through a responsible association.

In reply the association point out that, on the understanding that the increase in wages which resulted from recent labor troubles would be good reason for an increase of rates under the provisions of the act of 1913, the railway companies have made a sweeping advance in respect of a large proportion of the traffic. The difference in the character and conditions of the traffic rendered it impossible to deal with the matter by a series of test cases, which would involve action of much complexity and great expense.

The association consider that the Board of Trade should arrange a conference with representatives of the traders and the railway companies at which the companies would be invited to show exactly the amount of the increase in wages involved and to satisfy the conference as to the amount of such increase which might reasonably be allocated to that part of the traffic affected by the proposed increase of rates.

By such means it was likely that without great difficulty agreement would be reached at some figure which would represent some percentage, possibly 4 per cent as claimed by the railway companies, possibly something substantially less as claimed by the traders.

CRETE RESEARCH WORK REWARDED

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—The Italian Archeological Mission, under the direction of Professor Halbherr, has been doing good research work recently in Crete. Amongst their most interesting finds is a temple in Cortina, where numerous remarkable statues were discovered in a cell.

In the midst of a mass of fragments discovered was a colossal figure of a woman, who, it is thought, was the founder of the temple, and statues of Jupiter, Iris, Serapis and Mercury. One wall bears an inscription of Flavia Philura, which describes him as having erected the building. An especially interesting feature is a subterranean pool, once used for religious ceremonies, access to which was obtained by a stone staircase, where are niches for statues, leading down from the parvis on the southern side.

The interior of the island provided a fine field for archeological research, and the party made the best of their opportunities, bringing to light, among other things, a quantity of hitherto unpublished epigraphic texts.

DELHI IS DOUBTED AS REAL CAPITAL

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—Among the non-official community of Calcutta, the opinion is gaining ground that Delhi will never be anything more than the nominal capital, and that while the present vicerey himself is committed to proceed with the present scheme, his successor will be sure to make drastic modifications.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 7:45.
SHUBERT—Miss Helen Lowell, 8:15.

NEW YORK
CORT—"Fog of My Heart."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
FORTY-FOURTH—"All Aboard."
LONGACRE—"The Silver Wedding."

CHICAGO
CORT—"Elizir of Youth."
GRAND—"The Man of Oz."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
OLYMPIC—"Within the Law."

Austrian Emperor Wishes to Assist Brother Ruler in Bulgaria

AUSTRIAN RULER SAID TO SUPPORT KING FERDINAND

Balkan Situation Complicated by Turk to Whom Adrianople Retaken Means Great Moral Victory. Richly Significant

DEFEAT IS FORGOTTEN

(Special correspondence of the Monitor) VIENNA, Austria.—The situation in the Balkans is becoming daily more complicated. Turkey, with its usual profound contempt for the decisions come to by the politicians of the west, has profited by an excellent opportunity, and retaken Adrianople.

This is much more than a mere strategic success. It is a great moral victory. It is possible that it will convince the Turk that he is again a soldier and that Kismet which has restored him his sacred places at Adrianople, has willed that he shall conquer.

The man in the street in Austria-Hungary is sincerely glad that Adrianople again belongs to the Turks. It is more than likely that he reflects the views of those in high places, although they do not rejoice so openly.

How far Turkey may push her way forward into the Balkans can hardly be estimated. It must, however, not be forgotten that she always has the Asiatic troops to fall back upon, and that the demoralization which affected the new man at Constantinople, with his lack of the ancient faith and thin veneer of unbelief and natural science, has not reached the main body of the troops, stationed far away from the influences of the capital.

Rumania Has Been Mystery

Rumania's intentions and objects in the Balkans are veiled in mystery. Many predictions as to her real intentions are made in various quarters. They all fail in that they attribute benevolence, or at least altruistic motives to this country.

The sovereign is a German, a careful man, known for his parsimony, and it is most unlikely that he has led his country into spending large sums on mobilization for the sake of Bulgaria, or of Serbia, or to carry out the mandate of the powers. He probably has a well-thought-out program which will be revealed to the world at the proper moment. What the world will say is a matter for speculation, but it is also certain that King Carol has taken that into account and will know how to deal with objections.

He has, however, not perhaps made sufficient allowance for Russia. Russia also has her plans as to what is to happen on the Balkans, and is carrying out her measures of fortification and concentration of troops in secrecy and practically undisturbed by the comments of Europe.

The issue of an official denial of all concentration of troops in the South, has been treated with contempt in Vienna, where it is known that this denial is merely a playing with words. Mobilization there is none, and it is probable that no nation would rashly mobilize just when the harvest is being gathered.

Austria Keeping Watch

Austria is watching Russia's every move with great attention. The turn of the wheel has placed her uppermost in the Balkans. She is now in a position to give friendly advice to Serbia and Greece, and to follow that advice up by threats, should occasion call. Austria is clearly determined to prevent the fall of King Ferdinand. He has always been a favorite in Austria. He has estates in Hungary and his brother has a palace on the Ringstrasse in Vienna. His unexpected lapse into the arms of Russia, which caused much regret here, has apparently been forgiven. It is clear that even if Austria cares little for the fate of the Bulgars she is anxious as to the fate of the King and his dynasty.

This is undoubtedly due to the influence of the Emperor Franz Josef. The monarch always says, "Why do I occupy this exalted office, if not to keep its prestige intact?" He has never consented to receive King Peter of Serbia, because of his history, and although reports that the King was coming to Vienna were spread from time to time, a timely but diplomatic reason has always prevented the Emperor from receiving him.

Thus the Emperor probably stands at the back of the movement for protecting the King of Bulgaria from the effects of the rashness of his ministers. "A king is a king," thinks the grand old aristocrat, "even if he crowned himself, he cannot be left to the mercy of the rabble."

The Emperor's feeling in this respect was manifested when the King of Bulgaria paid his first visit to Vienna as King, for he went himself to the station to fetch the newly-crowned King, not allowing one of the archdukes to represent him. He felt that the prestige, among his people, of even a Balkan king should be upheld.

How far Austria will go to protect the King, and whether she will interfere actively in the Balkans is still a matter for conjecture. In political circles opinions are about even. The question of whether there will be a European congress or a European war is openly discussed, and perhaps opinion inclines slightly towards a war.

FRANCE AND GERMANY SETTLE RULES TO GOVERN AIR PILOTS

Modus Vivendi Concluded Will Prevent Any Recurrence of the Luneville Incident by Setting Forth the Procedure to Be Followed in Involuntary Invasion

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The French ambassador at Berlin, Jules Cambon and M. de Jagow, the German minister of foreign affairs, have exchanged notes on the subject of the regulation of aerial navigation between France and Germany and have agreed upon a modus vivendi which will preclude any recurrence of the Luneville incident and determine the procedure of the authorities in case a similar situation should recur. The notes provide for the regulation of aerial traffic of every kind and are as follows:

All flying machines which are the property of private individuals are to have the right of flying over the territory of either country, but the various passengers are to carry proper official passports establishing their identity and nationality.

Pilots must be prepared to prove their authority and qualification to act as such.

Each country reserves the right to make regulations governing machines flying over their respective territories and particularly to prohibit the passage over certain defined regions so as to protect their respective national interests.

RUSSIAN SOCIETY BLAMES OWN LAND IN BALKAN DEBATE

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The Retch gives an account of three successive meetings held by the Legal Society of St. Petersburg under the presidency of Count P. N. Tolstol to discuss the causes of the Balkan conflict. Several Bulgarian, Serbian and Macedonian representatives attend the meetings, and there were also present some Russian Social Democrats, as well as Socialists belonging to the revolutionary section of the party.

After a long and heated debate, during which Bulgarians and Serbs accused each other, and Macedonians referred to both Serb and Bulgar as "perfidious traitors," several orders of the day were proposed, and that of the Socialists finally adopted. It declared that at a general meeting of the Legal Society of St. Petersburg, after having listened to many supposed causes for the present Balkan conflict, the conclusion had been arrived at that it was entirely due to the greed of dynasties and of the upper classes of the countries involved.

Expression had also been given to indignation at the criminal action of the Balkan government directed against the true interests of the people.

The final clause of the resolution denounced to the civilized world the underhand and villainous policy of Russia, which had no other object but that of fishing in troubled waters.

BOSNIA WORKERS TO PUBLISH DAILY

(Special to the Monitor)

SARAJEVO, Bosnia.—At the beginning of the Balkan war the organ of the Labor party and of the trade unions, a weekly paper, was suppressed by the government. In consequence the workers have decided to establish a daily paper, with a special sheet for trade union news. The trade in Bosnia has not declined in spite of the war and its effects in Austro-Hungary. A large strike of builders, painters and paper hangers has been declared recently in the capital.

PUBLICATIONS ON QUEENSLAND SENT

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—Advice has been received from the government geologist of the despatch, for the purposes of the agent general's office, of copies of geological survey publications, entitled "Outside Mines of Charters Towers," by E. O. Marks, and "Coal Resources of Queensland," by B. Dunstan.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA WELCOMES YOUTHS SELECTED FOR FARMS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—More than ordinary interest was displayed in the arrival of the steamer Beltana from England, because among her passengers were 261 assisted immigrants for South Australia, including 81 selected youths for farm work. These youths have been chosen from various parts of England as being suitable material for helping in the future development of the agricultural and pastoral industries in South Australia.

As this was the first batch of lads introduced into the state with this object their arrival was witnessed by a large number of people who congregated on the wharf to give them a welcome. Representatives of the six local sections of scouts were also present to accord a hearty greeting to 35 officially recognized

ests. This is considered necessary in the interest of national safety, and each government is to indicate definitely the particular areas that are to be avoided. Military men are forbidden to pass the frontiers without the consent of the government into whose territory they enter and the pilots of all military flying machines are to be specially instructed with regard to the precautions to be taken to avoid crossing either frontier. If, however, in consequence of force majeure a pilot finds himself over foreign territory, he must descend immediately, and the necessary accommodation for alighting and departure shall be accorded to him.

In case of a descent the military authorities nearest to such point shall be communicated with, and they are to ascertain by investigation if the pilot is properly authorized to descend in such territory, or whether he finds himself there as the result of force majeure, in which case he is to be released immediately.

These regulations are to remain in force until an international treaty regulating aerial traffic has been concluded. This will, it is expected, be signed shortly.

NORWAY PERMITS ENGLISH COMPANY TO UTILIZE FALLS

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Storting has voted that a concession be granted to the English Aura Company by 84 ayes to 34 noes, which had applied for permission to undertake works regulating some of the waterfalls in Romsdalen in order to carry on factories there.

As this question was of the greatest importance to the nation, several of the representatives moved its postponement in order to give more time for its consideration. This proposal was, however, rejected, and a lively debate took place, as within each political party antagonistic views were to be found amongst the members.

The Romsdal is one of the most mountainous, as it is one of the most beautiful valleys, in Norway. The population have very few sources of revenue, and understanding the source of wealth they possess in their mountain rivers, the peasants desire to be able to earn their living by them, in order that they may remain in their own country instead of going to America. During the last 20 years the population of the valley has gradually decreased.

The waterfalls are of great national value to the whole of Norway, the combined water power in Norway being calculated to amount to about 10,000,000 horse power. In the Romsdal the waterfall of the Aura is the largest, and the English company, amongst the associates of which are several Norwegian capitalists, has to pay 300,000 kroner a year to the state and municipality for the right to carry on factories there. It is calculated that the construction of the factories will cost 40,000,000 kroner. The concession expires at the end of 65 years, when the state has the right to redeem the whole factory.

VICTORIA, AUS., MAY SUBSIDIZE STEAMER LINE

(Special to the Monitor)

SWANSEA, Wales.—The Hon. P. McBride, agent-general for the state of Victoria, Australia, recently visited Swansea on business and paid a visit to several local works.

In the evening he was entertained at a civic dinner at the Hotel Metropole. In the course of his speech Mr. McBride said that his state of Victoria was prepared to subsidize a line of steamers so as to make Swansea and the Bristol Channel distributing centers for Australian foodstuffs.

scouts who formed part of the company of 81 lads for this state. At a welcome tendered the whole of the lads in the evening, his excellency the Governor, Sir Day Bosanquet, told them that in this country there was a great need of good, upright, persevering boys who, like the pioneers who founded South Australia, would work in the development of the land. He wished them success in their new country.

The commissioner of crown lands and immigration, the Hon. Fred W. Young, M. P., also addressed the lads and gave some practical advice, and assured them that their prospects in South Australia were so good that with industry and thrift they might all hope to become landowners and farmers.

Situations for all the lads were readily found and were awaiting them on their arrival.

PROGRAM READY FOR CONFERENCE COMING AT HAGUE

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The eighth conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union will be held in The Hague from Sept. 3 to 5. Lord Wear-dale is at present president of the union. The following subjects will be considered:

1. Election of the president and vice-president.
2. Regulations concerning straits and canals. Reporter, Count de Penha Garcia, Portugal.
3. Declarations of permanent neutrality, drafts of decrees and treaties. Reporter, Dr. Munch, Denmark.
4. Rights and duties of neutral states in case of a naval war. Reporter, Dr. jur. S. van Houten, Holland.
5. Loans in time of war. Reporter, Count Goblet d'Alviella, Belgium.
6. Unification of the postage on international letters. Reporter, Mr. Eickhoff, Germany.
7. Cooperation of the union and its groups for international work. Reporter Louis Franck, Belgium.
8. Report of the inter-parliamentary council.
9. Communication of the composition of the inter-parliamentary council.
10. Election of two members of the executive committee to replace Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, France, and Lord Weardale, England.
11. Designation of the meeting place of the nineteenth conference.

ARCHITECTURAL PRIZES AWARDED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The Academie des Beaux Arts has awarded the Prix de Rome for architecture to M. Seassal of Nice; Alpes Maritimes, a pupil of M. Herault. The second prize has fallen to M. Grezouire of Arcueil Cachan, Seine, a pupil of M. Paulin.

The Badiola prize of £3000 has been presented to Louis Madoine, who won the second prize for architecture in 1909. The Badiola prize is given to those candidates who have competed for the Prix de Rome have only secured for themselves the second prize by the time they have reached the age limit.

NOTTINGHAM WILL GET LACE SCHOOL

(Special to the Monitor)

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—The Nottingham Chamber of Commerce has decided to establish a school for lace in Nottingham, where instruction in lace drafting, machine technique, lace history, lace making, finishing, merchandising and factory bookkeeping will be given.

The school, which will be the first of its kind in England, will receive financial assistance from the municipality and large manufacturers. It is also expected that the state will give substantial support to the scheme.

TRIBUTE OF PERSONAL ESTEEM PAID TO AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, England.—Austen Chamberlain recently completed the twenty-first year of his representation of East Worcestershire in Parliament, and his constituents seized the opportunity to present him with some token of their regard for him as a politician and as a man.

The presentation took the form of a wonderful table centerpiece in silver, in the form of an old Spanish galleon, and an illuminated address was also presented. A diamond pendant was at the same time given to Mrs. Austen Chamberlain, both presentations being made by the Earl of Plymouth.

The ceremony took place at a garden party in the grounds of Highbury, Joseph Chamberlain's house, which is situated a few miles out of Birmingham, and over 5000 people gathered to honor the famous Unionist leader. Most of the members of Mr. Chamberlain's family were present, the most conspicuous figure on the rostrum from which the speeches were delivered being Austen Chamberlain's little son, dressed in a Kate Greenaway costume.

"Little Jo," as he is called by his father's constituents, seldom left his father's side and at one stage of the proceedings, when Mr. Chamberlain stepped forward to move a vote of thanks, little Jo stepped forward also, apparently determined to make a speech himself. There was a hasty consultation between the two and then Mr. Chamberlain announced that Jo would not make a speech. Probably a speech from the little fellow would have been at least as much appreciated as was the speech of his father.

In the course of his speech, after the Earl of Plymouth had made the presentations, Mr. Chamberlain said that things had greatly changed since he entered Parliament but he had changed with them. He first appeared before them a free trader, he could hardly say so much by conviction as by custom, but he had become, and he remained, a tariff reformer. He had no doubt that if they took the trouble to look through reports of his early speeches they would find other points on which he had changed

BUCHAREST, TRADE CENTER, IS PEACE ENVOYS' HEADQUARTERS



View in capital of Rumania—The city has been the scene of agreements of importance notably that of Turkey and Russia in 1812

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BUCHAREST, Rumania.—Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, which is the scene of the present peace negotiations between Bulgaria and her late allies, is a strange meeting point of east and west. The town as a whole is not well built, but the streets are mostly paved and well lighted, whilst the metal-plated cupolas of the innumerable churches give to the town a peculiarly picturesque aspect.

Most of the public buildings are quite modern, and of these the most important is the royal palace, which was rebuilt in 1885. Bucharest is an important center in the trade between Austria and the Balkan peninsula, the chief articles of commerce being textile fabrics, grain, hides, metal, coal, timber and cattle.

It has already been the scene of more than one important agreement. In 1812 a treaty was concluded here between Turkey and Russia, by which the former ceded Bessarabia and part of Moldavia, and it was here that in 1886 the treaty between Serbia and Bulgaria was concluded.

SOUTH AFRICA IS TO LOOK FOR OIL

(Special to the Monitor)

PRETORIA, S. Africa.—A large scheme having for its object the investigation of the resources of South Africa in regard to petroleum and its by products has recently been adopted by the union government. As a first step towards its realization, an oil expert has been appointed to make a preliminary survey of oil occurrences and indications throughout the country. The scheme is said to have been adopted under the advice of and with the approval of the imperial government.

AIR CODE TO BE BEFORE CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—It is announced that the third congress of the legal international committee on aviation will be held at Frankfurt am Main on Sept. 25, 26 and 27. The congress will consider the international air code which has been drawn up by 500 jurists representing 19 states. The former congresses were held in Paris in 1911 and in Geneva in 1912.

but he did not advise them to undertake the labor.

In a world where all was change around them, where new questions arose and new problems presented themselves, it was an idle boast that they never changed their opinions. The great thing was that they should be true to their ideals, that they should raise them higher if they could, that they should improve them, and that they should not, to serve the passing hour, or for the sake of any temporary popularity, sacrifice the great causes which they had the honor of championing.

There were, happily, some subjects of great public interest, Mr. Chamberlain said, in which they had seen great changes wholly for good. They had abandoned the old isolation in international affairs, which left them without a friend on which they could count in the whole of Europe and deprived them of the possibility of exercising much influence on her councils. They had made treaties of alliance and treaties of friendship which, as the recent years had shown, had been a great safeguard for the peace of the world and had enhanced the prestige and influence of their country.

Their foreign policy was now a national policy, and the foreign minister knew, and his colleagues in the councils of Europe knew, that when he spoke he spoke with the voice of a united nation. The whole outlook also of the United Kingdom toward the dominions overseas had altered, and also the attitude of the dominions toward the United Kingdom. No one now, to whatever party he belonged, would dare profess himself indifferent to the obligations which their imperial position imposed on them or to the opportunities which their imperial position afforded.

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TRADE UNIONISTS RISE IN GERMANY 159,763 DURING 1912

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The Correspondenzblatt, the organ of the general commission of German trade unions, publishes a review of the development of the affiliated organizations for the year 1912. According to this report the membership rose from 2,400,018 to 2,559,781. The number of unions, however, fell from 51 to 48 as a result of amalgamations. The membership is made up as follows:

Unions	1911	1912
Building Trade	643,997	463,375
Metal Industry	264,319	298,828
Textile Workers	1,131,426	142,624
Commercial	212,465	247,518
Miners	1,129,156	114,962
Clothing Industry	611,727	114,132
Wood Working	4199,856	213,791
Provision	188,330	124,313
Gardeners	16,231	6,858
Hotel and Restaurant	113,918	16,542
Stone Workers, etc.	74,474	76,781
Paper and Leather	469,376	74,041
Lithographic Trades	596,727	100,345
Factory Workers	119,443	27,507
Miscellaneous	33,883	60,781

These figures show a total membership in 1911 of 2,400,018 and in 1912 of 2,559,781.

KAISER TO ATTEND DUTCH REGATTAS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The German Emperor's yacht Meteor is to arrive in Holland in the beginning of September to participate in the international regattas which take place then between London and Ymuiden. After that the Meteor will anchor in the Yordam quai of the Amsterdam shipping exhibition.

The Kaiser has taken a very great interest in this exhibition, which bears an international character. He is himself an exhibitor. As he will be on board the Meteor during the races it is expected that he will pay a visit to the Queen of Holland. No official statements have yet been made, but the Gazette de Holland writes that there is reason to believe that the Dutch government is making preparations for a state visit from the German Emperor.

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Governor Sulzer Notified of His Impeachment by Assembly

(Continued from page one)

said, "and it is best for the honor of the state that no precipitate action be taken."

Governor Sulzer insisted that the actual service of the impeachment resolutions made no difference in his status. He insisted that he was still the legal sitting head of the state government.

"I want to tell you that the end of this is not yet," he said. "Every decent citizen of this state should be with me in this fight. So far as the animus behind it is concerned, and the real reason for it, that is a matter that is in the hands of my lawyers. But the truth will yet prevail."

Even the enemies of the Governor were in a sympathetic mood today whenever the name of Mrs. Sulzer was mentioned. Whether they believed her story or not, they agreed that probably never before in the history of this country had a woman made such a supreme effort to save the man she loved. Mrs. Sulzer has assumed full and complete responsibility for the acts attributed to her husband, and on which the articles of impeachment have been predicated. It is her supreme sacrifice, but whether it will avail only time can tell.

There was an increasing feeling of doubt here today that the impeachment proceedings would get under way on September 18, the date set for the first meeting of the Senate and Court of appeals sitting together as a high court of impeachment. Sulzer's lawyers quietly state that long before that date comes around the judges will have been enjoined from action by a writ from a federal court. They will not say how they will get this action. Instead they are covering their various moves as carefully as possible, realizing that publicity at this time might destroy their case.

The trial of Governor Sulzer is set for Sept. 18 before the Senate and the judges of the court of appeals. The Senate received the articles of impeachment at its session Wednesday afternoon, and immediately decided on the date for the formal trial.

At that moment, according to statements made by legislators, the state of New York stood in the anomalous position of having two governors, neither one possessing a precedent to be guided by, neither unfriendly to the other, but each backed by friends who declared their positions impregnable.

Friends of the Governor say the impeachment by the Assembly is illegal because that body was in extra session and could not act on any matters except those for which it was called into extra session.

The Governor's friends urge also that the impeachment is illegal in that the charges are based on alleged acts committed prior to his inauguration.

On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor is declared to be the executive now in accordance with the provision of the constitution, which says:

"In case of the impeachment of the Governor the powers and duties of the office will devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor."

Friends of the Governor urge the further argument that the "impeachment" does not take effect in the meaning of the constitution, till the trial that is set for Sept. 18.

Whether court action will be taken to decide the question of executive authority remains to be seen.

Governor in Conference

Interest in Albany Wednesday following the early morning vote of the Assembly on the impeachment resolution, was centered on the session of the Senate where the articles were to be presented. It was announced the Senate would not meet till 3 o'clock. Meantime, Governor Sulzer reached the Capitol about 11 o'clock and went into conference with Judge D. Cady Herriek about noon. He sent word to the newspaper men that he would have no information to give out at that time.

Senate Receives Articles

At 3 o'clock the Senate met, and 15 minutes later the assembly managers, to whom is entrusted the duty of prosecuting the trial, were solemnly ushered into the Senate chamber. They stood in the center aisle while Assemblyman Levy, in dramatic tones, read the eight long articles of impeachment, consuming half an hour. The Senators listened, idling in their seats, with seeming indifference. Most of them had already read the articles in the early editions of the evening newspapers. In the galleries, throngs of spectators, more than half of whom were women, watched the proceedings with eager attention.

Senator Wagner, majority leader and president pro tem of the Senate, then declared the articles of impeachment "herby received" and announced that he would summon the court of impeachment "to meet at the Capitol in the city of Albany on the eighteenth day of September, 1913, at the hour of noon."

While the court was thus summoned to meet on this date it was said by a member of the assembly committee of managers that the actual trial of the Governor would probably not begin until a few days later as it would be necessary at the outset to appoint a committee to formulate rules of procedure and arrange other details of the trial.

The Senate also passed the Blauvelt Short election bill over the Governor's veto and it became a law by the precise necessary two thirds vote—34.

By the same vote the Senate passed over the Governor's veto the Brown bill increasing the membership of political state committees to 150 and providing

for graded extra voting representations based on party strength. This bill went to the Assembly.

Debate on Impeachment

Senator James J. Frawley, chairman of the committee which investigated the Governor's campaign, after introducing a bill providing for the levying of a direct state tax on property of six tenths of a mill, took occasion to deny reports that the purpose of his call upon the Governor yesterday was to ask him not to expose his legislative career.

Senator Frawley was followed by Senator Brown of Watertown, Republican leader, who presented the argument that the Governor is no longer entitled to remain in office.

"For hundreds of years," he said, "the meaning of 'impeachment' has been well settled and understood. Impeachment consists in the action taken by the Assembly, together with a presentation of the charges or articles of impeachment to the Senate. It is doubtful if the presentation of those charges is essential to the impeachment itself."

"It is now reported that the Governor will refuse to recognize that the provisions of Section 6, Article 4, of the constitution suspend his power as Governor, and that the powers and duties of Governor now vest in the Lieutenant-Governor. It is a matter of the highest importance to this state that a chief executive universally recognized by the people of the state as such, be acting as Governor without cessation, and I desire to call the attention of the Legislature to this situation at this time in order that it may be in a position, if any contingency shall arise, to use its power to the maintenance and continuance of a single recognized government in this state, and I hope that nothing will be done by the present Governor under existing conditions, to add to the peril to which the state has already been brought through the matters which have been presented to the Senate this afternoon."

The Senate then adjourned until Aug. 19. The Assembly, meanwhile, adjourned until the same date.

Governor Leaves Chambers

This was at 4 o'clock when from then on until Governor Sulzer left his chambers the crowd of sightseers who had thronged the Capitol during the day remained to see if any attempt would be made by Lieutenant-Governor Glynn to assume the reins of government.

The most of the crowd gathered around Mr. Sulzer's office and others rested before the Lieutenant-Governor's. The rumors that the Governor would summon military protection created an atmosphere of excitement that has seldom been seen in the Capitol.

Sharp at 6 o'clock the paneled door leading from the Governor's office opened and the Governor appeared. He paused for a moment, then with head erect walked through the executive chamber, thence into the anteroom, pushed through the waiting crowd with rapid strides and descended to the street, where his automobile was in waiting.

The next step after the Senate's reception of the impeachment articles was an effort of the clerk of the Senate, Patrick E. McCabe, to serve a summons and a copy of the articles on the Governor. The clerk appeared at the executive chamber shortly after the Governor had left.

When informed by the Governor's secretary, Chester C. Platt, that he had missed the Governor by scarcely a minute, Mr. McCabe asked for an appointment Thursday. Mr. Platt replied that the Governor would be at the executive chamber at 11 o'clock and that he would "try to arrange matters for that time."

Membership of Court

Should all the members of the New York Senate and the judges of the court of appeals sit at the impeachment trial of Governor Sulzer it will require 39 votes to convict the executive, according to those familiar with the subject at Albany.

There are 49 members of the Senate, two less than the full quota, there being two vacancies due to the conviction of Stephen J. Stillwell and the resignation of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was appointed assistant secretary of the navy. There are seven elected members of the court of appeals and three sitting by designation of governors. This makes the full membership of the court of appeals 39, two-thirds of which is 39.

Of the 49 members of the Senate, 32 are Democrats and 17 Republicans. Should all of the Democrats vote to sustain the impeachment, seven additional votes will have to come from the Republicans or the judges to obtain the necessary two-thirds.

Members of the court of appeals who may sit are Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen, Associates John C. Grey, William E. Werner, Willard Bartlett, Frank H. Hiscock, designated by Governor Higgins Jan. 8, 1906, redesignated Jan. 1, 1911, by Governor Dix; Emory A. Chase, designated by Governor Higgins Jan. 8, 1906, redesignated Jan. 1, 1911, by Governor Dix; Frederick Collins, William H. Cuddeback, John W. Hogan, Nathan L. Miller, designated by Governor Sulzer Jan. 13, 1913.

The formation of the impeachment court may be affected by the status of certain court of appeals judges, it is said. The court has seven members who are elected, but others are designated from the supreme court, and appellate division to help the other court when the calendar warrants it. They are named by the Governor and three of these are sitting at the present time.

Their status in a court of impeachment is a mooted point, it is said at the Capitol. If it is decided that these appointed members are not eligible to try

D. A. ELLIS TO WORK ON BOARD FOR TRANSIT IMPROVEMENT

Former Chairman of School Committee Enters on Duties of Commissioner as Appointee of Governor—Record of Civil Service Accomplishment Reviewed

David A. Ellis, former chairman of the school committee, today expressed himself as highly pleased with his appointment to the transit commission by Governor Foss. He says he is familiar with the work of the board, is interested in it and will give his best efforts to the solution of Boston transit problems.

Among other appointments made by the Governor yesterday was that of John N. Cole of Andover to the commission on economy and efficiency to succeed Norman H. White, resigned.

Mr. Ellis succeeds the late George G. Crocker. Both he and Mr. Cole were immediately confirmed by the Governor's council.

Speaking over the telephone from Manchester, Mr. Ellis said today: "Well, I do not claim to have specific familiarity with particular transit problems now confronting the city, only I have had a pretty wide experience in public affairs. The problems at present are important and interesting. I shall attack them energetically and I hope intelligently. Tomorrow I expect to take my oath of office at the State House, immediately after which I propose to undertake the duties of my new position."

Mr. Ellis, though a lawyer by profession, was interested in school administration work from 1903 to 1913, when he retired from the school committee of Boston. He is generally considered among educators as the author of the pension system for teachers, the merit promotion plan, which virtually introduced civil service to the schools and prevents promotion by favoritism.

Before retiring from the board Mr. Ellis said that he regarded the taking of the school administration out of politics as one of the chief accomplishments during the time he served.

During the later years of his service he devoted much time to the upbuilding of industrial education in the schools. Critics of the school board were always ready to admit that Mr. Ellis besides being an able leader was unqualifiedly independent of any political, business or other outside interests in all his dealings in connection with the school work. He is a native of Buffalo, N. Y. While

the Governor, the total number of members, including the 49 senators, will be reduced from 59 to 56, and the necessary two thirds majority from 39 to 37.

In some quarters it is held that the appointed judges of appeals are not as properly members of the court as are the elected members.

Martin H. Glynn's Career

The impeachment of Governor Sulzer of New York brings into prominence the Lieutenant-Governor, Martin H. Glynn, who may occupy the executive chair. He is a native of Kinderhook, N. Y., a newspaper man and an Albany Democrat. He is neither a machine nor an anti-machine man. The machine has supported him.

When he was the managing editor of the Albany Times-Union in 1898 Mr. Glynn was elected to Congress. Representative John F. Fitzgerald, now mayor of Boston, and Mr. Glynn became warm personal friends and lived in the same apartment hotel.

The two being chums in Washington, it was natural that Mr. Glynn should be a guest in Boston of the then Democratic congressman from the ninth Massachusetts district.

Mr. Glynn met Miss Mary C. E. Magrane, the daughter of Patrick R. Magrane, a Boston merchant, who makes his home in Lynn. Miss Magrane was a graduate of the Notre Dame convent in Boston, and she and Mr. Glynn were married in Lynn Jan. 2, 1901.

Mr. Glynn served in Congress until 1901, and was admitted to the bar while a member of the national House. He continued in newspaper work in Albany, however, until January, 1906, when he took office as comptroller of New York. For two years he held that office, and then he was a private citizen for two years, during which time he devoted himself to the management of his newspaper. Last fall he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor upon his record as comptroller, and was elected with the rest of the Democratic ticket.

S. S. CAROLYN TO RESUME HER RUN

To have her compasses adjusted, the Boston-owned steamboat Carolyn, Captain Calhoun, made a trip down the harbor Wednesday afternoon.

In a few days she will leave port to resume the trade of transporting paper from Stockton Springs, Me., to New York, in which she was engaged prior to being wrecked on Metinic island, Me.

MAYOR GETS INVITATION

An invitation to attend the annual outing of the Worcester Democratic city committee at Lake Quinsigamond on Aug. 20 was received by Mayor Fitzgerald today.

ARABIC ON WAY TO PORT

Due in Boston next Thursday, the White Star liner Arabic is bringing 933 passengers from Liverpool and Queens-town. In the saloon are 525 voyagers and 408 in the steerage.



DAVID A. ELLIS

a boy his parents moved to Boston, where he entered the public schools. He graduated from the Boston Latin school, Harvard College in the class of 1894 and two years later from the Harvard law school. He began the practice of law in Boston in 1895, a year before getting his degree from the law school.

Mr. Ellis was first elected to the Boston school committee in 1903. He declined to be a candidate for another term after he had served for 10 years, although men of high standing throughout Boston and the suburbs urged him to continue his service.

COOPERATIVE PLAN IN CHICAGO STORE MARKED SUCCESS

Original Quarters of Mart Aimed to Reduce Costs Are Outgrown And New Ones Are Taken

CHICAGO—So much success has attended the business of the cooperative store established four months ago by six professors from the University of Chicago and six other men interested in civic betterment that the enterprise has been moved from its original quarters at 1232 East Sixty-third street to a larger and better place at East Fifty-seventh street and Monroe avenue.

Those who were instrumental in starting the venture and who took stock in the company which was formed at the time were: Professors Charles R. Henderson, J. Laurence Laughlin, Thomas W. Goodspeed, J. Paul Goode, Gerald B. Smith and Edward Manly of the University of Chicago. With them were associated Dr. J. S. Kirtley, clergyman, Dr. B. S. Perry, Thomas P. Dudley and R. S. Huddleston.

Professor Goode says: "We feel that the store is a success, inasmuch as it is helping the people. Our idea was to start the store and cling firmly to the cooperative idea. This has been done. The result is our new store, better and bigger than the one we first maintained. The idea is in my mind a complete success."

LINER TO TAKE ON PASSENGERS HERE

Leaving New York at 10 a. m. today, the Lloyd Sabaudia line steamship Re d'Italia is expected to reach Boston tomorrow noon to take on 200 steerage passengers for Naples and Genoa. The vessel probably will be here two hours and will tie up at pier 44, Hoosac docks, Charlestown, through special arrangements made with the White Star line.

Capt. Michael O'Brien, coastwise pilot, left Boston last night to bring the liner around to Boston. Porter Charlton, who has been delivered by the United States government to Italian authorities for trial in that country, will make the trip to Italy on the vessel.

STATUE IN CAPITAL OPPOSED

ST. PAUL, Minn.—In a resolution presented to Governor Eberhart Wednesday, members of the Grand Army of the Republic opposed the placing of a statue of Senator Henry M. Rice in the Hall of Fame at Washington, because of a state's rights speech made in the Senate in 1861.

VACATION PUPILS TO EXHIBIT

An exhibit of the work done by pupils of the Denison house vacation school will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Quincy school, Tyler street. The public is invited.

FOSS INVITATION TO G. O. P. OUTING IS WITHDRAWN

(Continued from page one)

ored by your presence. The Essex Club will welcome you heartily as the head of the commonwealth whether you come as a Republican or as an independent. It will be a source of especial gratification should you come among us as a Republican."

Just as the Governor announced his acceptance of the invitation, the letter in regard to the outing at Lake Washington was received. It was sent at the direction of John C. Ware, chairman of the joint outing committee of the Worcester Republican city committee, and the Worcester Republican Club, and President Pehr G. Holmes of the county club, a member of the joint committee, after telephone conferences with members of the joint committee and club members in various parts of the county on the subject of the invitation.

It was the general feeling among members of the committee, after careful consideration and after hearing from Republicans in various parts of the county, that it is unwise to recognize Governor Foss as a Republican. A majority of the members of the joint committee talked with over the telephone yesterday were agreeable to the withdrawal of the invitation.

The letter sent Governor Foss explains that the sentiment of Worcester county Republicans is analyzed by the committee to be unfavorable to recognizing him as a Republican until he is enrolled and eligible to vote in the Republican primaries.

The Worcester county outing is expected to be the largest affair of its kind to be held in Worcester county during the primary campaign.

Numerous prominent Republican candidates also have been invited, among them Councilor August H. Goetting of Springfield, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Representative William S. Kinney of Boston, candidate for secretary of state; and Atty-Gen James M. Swift.

Both Col. Everett C. Benton and Representative Augustus P. Gardner plan to start their campaigning for the Republican nomination Saturday.

Colonel Benton is scheduled to make his first address at an outing of the Lynn Republican Club at Bass Point, Nahant. Mr. Gardner is to speak at the Essex Club outing at Sautaugun, Lynnfield. Arrangements may be made by which both candidates will speak at each gathering.

The officials of the Democratic state committee who have been considering candidates for their state ticket announced today that Richard H. Long of South Framingham had consented to be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Long formerly was a Republican who joined the Democrats during the presidential campaign last year, and stumped the state for Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic state ticket. He is a manufacturer of shoes.

Announcement also was made that these officials favor Frederick W. Mansfield as the candidate for state treasurer. Mr. Mansfield is a new entrant to the field. It was generally supposed that the nomination was to go to Joseph L. P. St. Coeur of Cambridge, who has been circulating papers for the nomination for some time.

Mr. Mansfield is a lawyer by profession. Recently he was prominent as counsel for the striking boiler-makers. In political circles he is remembered as the temporary Democratic candidate for Governor in 1910 when the Democratic convention in Faneuil hall, Boston, adjourned without making a choice. Mr. Mansfield was named as the candidate, but later withdrew when the committee of the convention appointed to poll the delegates reported that Mr. Foss was the choice.

The complete Democratic ticket as approved by the state committee officials is as follows:

For Governor, David L. Walsh.
For Lieutenant-Governor, Richard H. Long.

For secretary of state, Frank J. Donahue.
For state treasurer, Frederick W. Mansfield.

For state auditor, Frank H. Pope.
For attorney-general, Thomas J. Boynton.

Edward P. Barry of South Boston has circulated nomination papers for the office of Lieutenant-Governor and it is understood that he intends to contest for the nomination with Mr. Long. Mr. Barry has over a week in which to withdraw if he desires so to do.

There is considerable comment among politicians at the action of the Democratic state committee in thus "framing" a state ticket, as was done in the days of the convention. It is said by some that the purpose of the direct primary law is violated when a central committee with the influence it possesses aligns itself with a particular slate of candidates.

At the Progressive state headquarters a dozen officials and clerks are busy assisting candidates throughout the state to certify and filed their nomination papers. It is said there that there will be a candidate for every state and legislative office; also, for numerous county positions.

Col. Everett C. Benton has given out another public statement in which he draws attention to the fact that he was the first of the Republican candidates for the gubernatorial nomination to take

AMBASSADOR WILSON SAYS BRITISH CRITICISM JUSTIFIED

WASHINGTON—With all despatches from Mexico City indicating smooth sailing for Special Envoy John Lind in his peace mission, official circles today turned their attention to the situation brought about by Henry Lane Wilson, whose resignation as ambassador to Mexico is to take effect Oct. 14. Mr. Wilson reiterated today his criticism of the British foreign office and insisted that his statement of Wednesday was within the bounds of propriety.

"I feel entirely justified," Mr. Wilson said, "in stating what I did in answer

Wednesday afternoon, he promptly requested Secretary Bryan to ascertain through the British embassy here whether the utterance of the British foreign office as reported was correct, and the dismissal of Ambassador Wilson by summary acceptance of his resignation, to take effect immediately, is under consideration by the administration.

Administration officials took particular exception to the ambassador's remark, "if this statement really emanated from the British foreign office it is at variance with its traditions and with the character which it has maintained before the world for two centuries."

There is a feeling here that President Huerta and Mr. Lind may meet today. If they do so there is every reason to believe that an attempt will be made to keep the fact a secret.

A statement made Wednesday by Minister of War Blanquet that he will not be a candidate for the presidency and that his only candidate is Provisional President Huerta is regarded as tantamount to an official indication that Huerta will run for the office.

EL PASO, Tex.—Believing that he and fellow employees would be imprisoned by orders of General Mercedo, federal military governor of Chihuahua, if they remained longer at their work, M. H. Fuller, chief engineer of the Mexican Northern Power & Irrigation Company, accompanied by two associates, abandoned their posts at the dam at La Poughuilla, near Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua, and arrived in El Paso Wednesday.

Mr. Fuller says that last Friday General Mercedo advised the company by special messenger that the state government would not permit further progress on the immense hydro-electrical and reclamation works in which the British corporation has invested \$10,000,000 and threatened to take "energetic measures" to enforce the order. Mercedo's allegation is that the dam is interfering with the natural flow of the Conchos river. He also says that Fuller was assisting the rebels to secure ammunition and provisions.

NEW ORLEANS—What was considered a delicate situation involving the United States and Mexico was somewhat cleared here Wednesday, when Emmanuel C. Brito, former Governor of the Mexican state of Campeche, was released on bond of \$10,000. It was stipulated that Brito was to report every day to the United States marshal here for 40 days, the time given in a treaty with Mexico for that government to produce proof of guilt.

Brito does not deny that he killed one of Huerta's men when the latter came to arrest him, but argues that it was done in time of war, is a political offense and not extraditable. He was arrested on instructions of Attorney-General McReynolds several days ago. The federal district attorney here Wednesday received a message from Mr. McReynolds advising that Brito be allowed bond.

When President Wilson read the ambassador's statement, which was issued

the field and that he entered when Republican success was problematical.

More than enough names were secured on Congressman Gardner's papers in Newburyport alone, it was said, to allow him to file nomination papers for Essex county. Representative James E. Fowle of that city had charge of the papers.

Representative John H. Sherburne of Brookline has been circulating Mr. Gardner's papers in Norfolk and Barnstable counties and says that he finds no difficulty in getting names.

George R. Henderson, a carriage manufacturer of North Cambridge, last night announced that he would seek the Progressive nomination for senator from the second Middlesex district. Senator Harry N. Stearns has announced that he would not be a candidate for a third term. Two Republicans, James W. Bean and George L. Dow, both former representatives, are in the field for the nomination of their party, while one Democrat, Representative John P. Brennan, will seek the nomination.

The Republican town committee slate of Wakefield for the primaries next month has been made up as follows: David E. Hutton, Edgar L. Ryerson, Herbert B. Willey, Clarence E. Learned, Raymond P. Dallinger, Albert D. Ooley, Ezra F. Melendy, Andrew G. Anderson, Sidney P. Adams, George L. Wakefield, Warner V. Taylor and Sebastian Guaracacia.

City Councilor Timothy J. Buckley of Charlestown Wednesday evening announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Governor's council in the third councilor district.

The outing of the Waltham Progressive Club, originally scheduled to take place Aug. 23, will be Sept. 27, the change of date having been made at a special meeting of the club Wednesday.

STATE GEOLOGIST REELECTED

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The state board of geology met here recently and elected Prof. H. A. Buehler of Rolla state geologist for four years. Professor Buehler has held this position for three administrations.

WILLIAM H. LOCKE PASSES AWAY

PHILADELPHIA—President William H. Locke, of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, passed away today at his cottage at Ventnor, N. J., a suburb of Atlantic City. Vice-President Baker of the team, and Mrs. Locke were with him. For about 10 years he was secretary of the Pittsburgh club, coming to Philadelphia this year.

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Drills and Dinners Mark Closing of Knights Templars Triennial

Nearly 500 Members of Grand Encampment and Distinguished Visitors at the Official Banquet Tendered Dignitaries

HOLD ELECTION TODAY

DENVER—Drills, dinners and the election of officers today are the events marking the close of the Knights Templars triennial, and soon the exodus for home will begin.

Close to 500 members of the grand encampment, heads of committees which have conducted the business of thirty-second triennial convocation, now nearing an end, and distinguished visitors from abroad sat down at the official dinner tendered dignitaries of the order last night.

Every state in the union and the Dominion of Canada was represented by past and present grand commanders, and this distinguished delegation from Canada was headed by Most Eminent Sir Philip D. Gordon, recently elected supreme grand master of the supreme great priory of Canada. Toasts were responded to by Most Eminent Sir William B. Melish of Cincinnati, Right Eminent Sir Arthur MacArthur of Troy, N. Y., who rises to the office of grand master by the expiration of Mr. Melish's term, Most Eminent Sir Gordon and several others.

The battalion drill corps of 130 of Detroit commandery, No. 1, men wonderfully skilled in military tactics and templar movements, thrilled thousands of spectators who gathered at night at the grand stand to witness this commandery's exhibition drill.

Last night was also visitors' night among the commanderies, the special function being a reception by California No. 1 of San Francisco, in the great municipal auditorium, where the San Franciscans held open house. Thousands gathered to partake of its fruit and other products of California, distributed with lavish hand.

Eight teams drilled yesterday in the competition for the five valuable prizes to be awarded, and eight more contest today. Three finished tacticians from the regular army inspect them for appearance and march at either end of the lines scanning them for faults. The percentages will not be announced until tonight, when the prizes will be awarded by Mrs. Edward B. Field, Jr., a prominent society matron of Denver, a daughter of Colorado, and wife of its captain-general of Denver commandery, No. 25. The presentation of prizes will be followed by the grand ball, which will wind up this convocation. This morning the business session of the grand encampment was occupied with election of a grand junior warden, a grand senior warden and the selection of the next meeting place.

Candidates for all three honors are numerous. Los Angeles, Detroit, Cincinnati, Atlantic City and New York are talked of for the meeting place.

Raper Commandery of Indianapolis, from popular opinion, presented the best exhibition of drilling in the first day's competition by commandery drill teams at the parade grounds. Ascalon of St. Louis, and Columbia of Chicago, both won approval of the immense crowds which were watching, and judging from popular impression, are equally worthy of second place in the day's contest.

FISHING IS LIKE FINDING MONEY SAYS SAILOR

Member of T Wharf Craft's Crew Has Reason to Believe — Sworder Yields 50c Piece

When Alexander D'Young, a member of the crew of the fishing schooner Mabelle Leavitt, Capt. Larry McGrath, from which was discharged a cargo of swordfish at T wharf today, was dressing a 225-pound swordfish on George's bank, five days ago, he found a 50-cent piece, American money, dated 1907. Although D'Young was offered \$1 for it at T wharf today, he refused the offer, stating that he wished to keep it as a souvenir. The money was in good condition.

It is thought that some fisherman dropped it overboard from his vessel and that the fish saw the shining object dropping through the water and swallowed it.

FOSS MOLDERS NOT TO JOIN IN SYMPATHY STRIKE

No action was taken by members of the molders union at their meeting last night on the question of a strike in sympathy with the metal workers now on strike at Governor Foss's works at Hyde Park, although the meeting was one of the liveliest in the union's history.

The session lasts until nearly midnight over the discussion of resolutions calling on the molders to take action on doing work at the Governor's works.

After the meeting William John, business agent of the molders union, said: "We did not take any action on a strike of the molders at the Foss plants. The only action that we could take would be a sympathetic strike, as this strike is not a metal trades strike. You can easily see what the feeling of the members of the molders union is toward a sympathetic strike, when they are all at work and showing no signs of quitting. We can do nothing because we are neutral in this strike."

WHERE SESSIONS OF THE TRIENNIAL ARE HELD



Masonic temple, Denver, Col.

U. S. EQUIPMENT FOR RAILROADS GAINS IN SALES

American Locomotives and Cars Are in Favor Abroad, Mostly in Canada and in the Latin Countries to the Southward

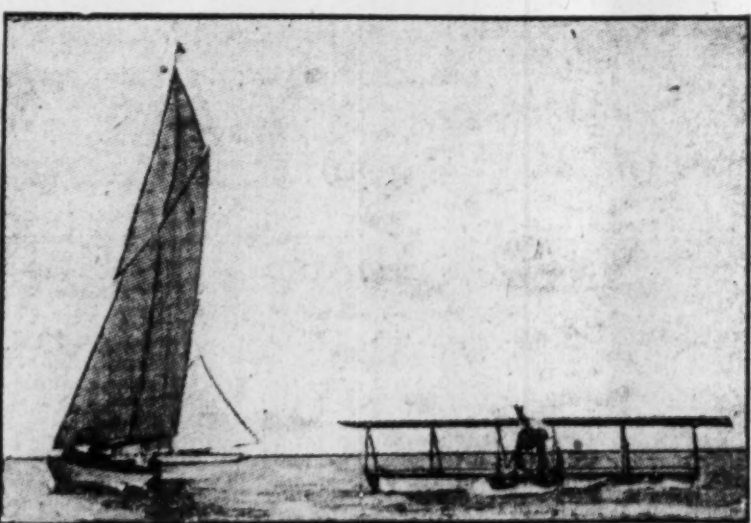
ELECTRIC TRAINS GAIN

WASHINGTON—Sales of American locomotives and railway cars in foreign countries have been increasing steadily for five years, but the popularity of such rolling stock is confined almost entirely to Canada and Latin America. In a monograph on the foreign markets for railway supplies and equipment about to be issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, it is shown that of \$8,300,000 worth of railway cars sold to foreign countries in the first 10 months of the fiscal year 1913, over \$8,100,000 worth were sold to Canada and the Latin republics. The same period \$1,300,000 worth of locomotives were shipped to Japan and Korea, but otherwise the markets for American locomotives have been limited to the American continent.

The exports of electric cars have made a decided gain in the past year, but the increase is due principally to orders for more than \$2,500,000 worth of cars for Brazil.

American locomotives have been tried in a few of the older countries, but it is said that they have not proved satisfactory. In countries where railroads are a more recent development the capital has to a large extent been furnished by a few of the more important European countries, with the natural result that orders for equipment are given to these countries.

FLYING BOAT OF SIGNAL CORPS RECEIVING POWERFUL ENGINE



How Burgess flying boat looks alongside sloop yacht Odysseus II.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Mechanics at the Burgess Company & Curtis aeroplane factory here are installing a 100-horsepower Renault engine in the large flying-boat which is being constructed for the signal corps of the United States army. This military aeroplane is built for lightness and speed for use in scouting operations. Several other military flying-boats of smaller dimensions are awaiting the arrival of propelling machinery. Trials of these government machines will be made in Marblehead bay by Frank Coffyn of New York, aviator. A speed of about 60 miles per hour is expected from the scouting plane.

BAY STATE G. A. R. PLANS FOR CHATTANOOGA TRIP GIVEN OUT

Officers and members of the G. A. R., the Woman's Relief Corps, the ladies of the G. A. R., Sons and Daughters of Veterans and their friends are to leave Boston in a special train Sept. 12 for the forty-seventh annual encampment of the G. A. R. at Chattanooga, Tenn. during the week of Sept. 15-20. Preparations have been made by state and city officials and former confederates for their reception.

The "headquarters train" will leave South station at 3:45 p. m., going via the Boston & Albany, New York, New Haven & Hartford and Pennsylvania lines to Washington, stopping at South Framingham, Worcester and Springfield. Next day, Sept. 13, the party will leave Washington via the Southern railway and arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. in Atlanta, where the day will be spent in a sightseeing trip. At midnight the party will leave Atlanta and arrive in Chattanooga Monday at 6 a. m.

WATCH AND CHAIN GIVEN MRS. DALLIN

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Mass.—The Arlington pageant committee has presented to Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin of this town, author of the pageant, which was recently given on the shore of Upper Mystic lake, in honor of the dedication of the new Robbins memorial town hall building, a watch and chain in recognition of her services as the promoter of the pageant.

POLICE ARREST 130 I. W. W. MEN

MIXOT, N. D.—Police broke up a meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World Wednesday night and arrested 27 persons. In the jail now are 130 men. The 50 I. W. W. members who were marched out of town Tuesday, returned.

WASHINGTON SEEKS STATE FLAG AFTER QUARTER CENTURY

SPOKANE, Wash.—Washington has been without a state flag for 24 years. Something Gov. Ernest Lister recently said started the Spokane Ad Club on a hunt for a flag that will do justice to the state.

President Raymond E. Bigelow of the Ad club has named a committee, composed of three members, to cooperate with similar clubs in Seattle and Tacoma in providing a design and colors for the state flag. In all probability each Ad club will receive designs from persons in its section of the state, after which a committee representing the three cities will make a selection.

Although the flag to be selected by the advertising men's clubs will not of necessity be the one officially accepted by the state, Governor Lister told Spokane friends recently that he would welcome a move in the direction of a state flag. The Ad club's recent accomplishments in securing a municipal flag and an official flower for Spokane served to provide practice for the larger work now before them.

RIVADAVIA WILL TAKE COAL HERE

En route to Rockland, Me., for standardization trials about Sept. 1, the new Argentine Republic dreadnought Rivadavia probably will drop anchor in Nantasket roads next Monday. Her trials were postponed because of injury to two buckets in her turbine engines while making her initial trip from Fore River to the New York navy yard.

While repairs are being made the Rivadavia is drydocked at the New York yard. Next Monday she leaves New York for Maine, taking coal at Boston.

N. A. M. TO CONTINUE INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—That the National Association of Manufacturers has done nothing it should not have done and will continue its work, was the statement of D. M. Parry, former president of the manufacturers' association on Wednesday.

CLUB WOMEN GIVE SCHOLARSHIPS STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—The State Federation of Women's Clubs has made the Pennsylvania State College a gift of \$6200, the proceeds of which will maintain scholarships for two women of the state.

CURRENCY BILL CONCESSIONS IS INSURGENT HOPE

Democratic Opponents of Many Features of Administration Measure Express Confidence of Securing Amendments

CAUCUS IS CONTINUED

WASHINGTON—Democratic members of the House said today that the caucus on the currency bill would continue at least for the remainder of this week and probably enter next.

Opponents to several features of the measure express themselves as much encouraged by the discussion Wednesday when Representatives Henry, chairman of the rules committee, and Ragsdale of South Carolina, who drew the original insurgent amendments, and Representative Eagle of Texas argued for the insurgent contentions during the session, and Representatives Bulkley and Korbly defended the bill.

Though President Wilson issued a statement committing himself to rural credit legislation at the next session of Congress the insurgents express confidence of adding to the currency measure material amendments for providing for farmers.

One amendment which received favorable consideration from both sides would make it clear that banks in the federal system could discount paper based on warehouse receipts for staple commodities and would make this paper redeemable at the regional reserve banks.

Many conservative members of the House evinced a disposition to support this amendment, which would carry out the ideas expressed in the insurgent proposals.

Small banks throughout the country are protesting to Secretary McAdoo through their congressmen that unless the government distributes its \$50,000,000 or more for crop moving to the small banks directly, the big banks will send the money to Wall street for speculation or force them to pay high rates of interest for the money intended for the farmers.

Treasury officials declare they will do all in their power to send the deposits into the small banks, but make it plain that the machinery of the department is not sufficient to make direct deposits to all the small banks that are asking for a share.

SUFFRAGISTS TO ASK COMMITTEE ON RULES TO ACT

WASHINGTON—Headed by Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, a delegation of the National Council of Women Voters, which is holding a three days' convention here, is to go before the House rules committee today to ask for the establishment of a committee on woman's suffrage.

The council, which represents 4,000,000 women of the states which have the suffrage, is here to formulate plans for the submission of a resolution to Congress in December providing for an amendment to the federal constitution.

The sentiment of the women was voiced by Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the congressional committee of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, who declared at the morning session that it was no longer practicable for the association to fight for the franchise state by state, but that the time was ripe for a concerted move on Congress.

SUGAR CARGO IN FROM SANTA CRUZ

Nearly 11,500,000 pounds of sugar came into port today on the British steamship Domira, Captain Robertson, from Santa Cruz, Cuba. The sugar was packed in 34,461 bags and is being unloaded at the sugar refinery wharf, South Boston. An unfavorable trip was reported, the vessel making the voyage in seven days. Three miles from Guantanamo the Domira passed a small motor boat adrift.

GILCHRIST ASSET SALE POSTPONED

Pending a meeting of the stockholders, Judge Dodge in the United States district court today postponed for another week the sale of the assets of the Gilchrist Company. On request of Attorney Charles H. Choate for the receivers, the court authorized the receivers to entertain bids for the company as a going concern and on such terms as the receivers desire.

Charles H. Tyler, counsel for the New England Trust Company, told the court that the stockholders will make a composition offer under the present proceedings, dispensing with an adjudication.

BEACH GUARDS TO GIVE EXHIBIT The Winthrop life guards will give their annual exhibition Sunday. The members will dive, float and perform imaginary rescue work. They will also escort girls entered in a race.

SALARY PAID TO JAMES E. WATSON SAYS MR. TOWNE

Senate Lobby Committee Is Told Former Congressman Worked for National Tariff Association

WASHINGTON—Henry R. Towne of New York told the Senate lobby committee on Wednesday about the formation of the National Tariff Commission Association, of which he was once president. Martin M. Mulhall had testified that the National Association of Manufacturers was the chief factor in its organization.

Mr. Towne said that the association was formed at an Indianapolis convention in 1909 called by Henry Reisenberg, at which 232 commercial organizations were represented. Contributors included the Manufacturers and the Merchants' Association of New York.

James E. Watson was employed by the association in April, 1909, after he left Congress. Mr. Towne testified, in telling about two \$500 drafts on the manufacturers drawn to Mr. Watson. He said the manufacturers had promised to give \$1000 and contributed it in two drafts. He denied the tariff commission associates tried to put men on the tariff board. In four years, he said, the commission had raised about \$30,000.

Mr. Towne testified Mr. Watson was employed by the tariff association from April to June, 1909, and on cross-examination said Mr. Watson was paid \$250 a week. "Wasn't Mr. Watson employed because he was close to the Cannon machine?" demanded Senator Reed.

"I don't know about that," said Mr. Towne.

"WARSHIP" CREWS TO HUNT MEMBERS IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH—To increase its membership and effectiveness the Pittsburgh Publicity Association is to inaugurate an unusual campaign. Teams of publicity men organized into crews and each crew bearing the name of a battleship with commander and captain will hunt for new members. About 60 men will compose the five crews of the so-called battleships Olympic, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon and Texas.

The Pittsburgh Publicity Association has about 270 members now. It has headquarters in the Keenan building. The organization is the outgrowth or expansion of the Manufacturers' Publicity Association, which was organized about four years ago to advance the interests of publicity departments of large manufacturing concerns doing national advertising. It took its present form in February of 1912, increasing in membership from 50 to 250.

The objects of the association are to develop the art and system of advertising; to correct existing abuses and promote honesty in advertising; to encourage good fellowship and social enjoyment, and to assist in so far as possible those organizations which are engaged in giving publicity to the industrial and civic advantages of the Pittsburgh district.

CONTRACT LET FOR PAPER MILL

RUMFORD, Me.—The H. P. Cummings Construction Company has received the contract for building the new coated paper mill here. The mill will cover an area of 60,000 square feet, and will be 350 feet long on the railroad side, and run back 263 feet. There are to be six return coating machines, with a capacity of from 18 to 25 tons of paper in 24 hours. Operations are to commence at once on this plant, and everything will be ready for starting work by Dec. 1.

CONGRESS MAY ACT ON QUESTION OF U. S. SENATORIAL ELECTIONS



(Photo by Harris & Ewing) HENRY D. CLAYTON

EFFORT TO FIX TARIFF DEBATE END IS FAILURE

Senate Republicans Oppose Plan of Chairman Simmons to Take Vote on Democratic Measure on Aug. 25

WHEAT IS DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON—An ineffectual attempt was made in the Senate today by Senator Simmons to get unanimous consent for a final vote on the tariff bill. His request was that Aug. 25 be fixed for that purpose. Objection was made by Republican senators.

Discussion of the agricultural schedule and the proposed free listing of wheat in particular, enlivened the tariff discussion Wednesday. Senator Gronna of North Dakota proposing in place of free wheat a duty of 6 cents a bushel.

Action on the amendment was deferred owing to prolonged debate, a fact which again aroused Democratic leaders to a realization of the necessity for some action to speed up consideration of the measure if possible.

Debate on the free listing of wheat came to a climax late in the day, when Senator Borah of Idaho, referring to the countervailing duty which the Democrats have proposed, asserted it was the same as Canadian reciprocity passed by the Republicans to the betrayal of the farmers of the country.

Senator Williams declared that he believed the result of free listing farm products would lower the price of bread and meat and open the farmers' eyes to the fact that the Republican party had been fooling them about the virtues of protection for years.

Senator Shively of Indiana also defended the purpose of the Democrats to put wheat on the free list.

Senators Smoot and Bristow contrasted the action of the Democrats on wheat with that on rice, which in the pending bill is made dutiable at one cent a pound, and the former intimated that the fact that rice is a southern product might account for this.

Senator Williams replied that the duty on rice had been cut 50 per cent from the Payne-Aldrich rates, and that rice, not being a basic article of American food, was a justifiable revenue producer.

Senator Gronna asserted that he feared Canada with its surplus of wheat would take advantage of the opportunity to invade the American market.

BUILDING PROGRAM AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO HALTS

CHICAGO—An extensive building program at the University of Chicago has been suspended because of the increase in the price of materials.

The University naturally has declared war upon the present high cost of building. A sudden jump of more than 20 per cent in the bids made by contractors induced the university authorities to decide that if any scheme was being formed to victimize the institution, the university would lock its safe.

The contractors, on their side, declare they are charging only market rates. In the meantime, the university is drawing interest on a million dollars or more which can be spent only in the construction of buildings, and can afford to wait.

MAYOR TALKS ON CURRENCY

President Wilson's currency program was the theme of Mayor Fitzgerald's address before the Winchendon Board of Trade at an outing yesterday afternoon. He advocated change in the prevailing monetary system to help the farmer and small business man.

WASHINGTON—Appointment of Representative Henry D. Clayton of Alabama to the United States Senate as successor of the late Senator Johnston, has stirred up a controversy as to the requirements of the new amendment to the constitution and the necessity of some action by Congress to define the steps to be taken before the various legislatures of states have met to enact laws regarding elections of United States senators. There are two constructions of the seventeenth amendment by students of the constitution. One is, taking the case of Maryland, that Governor Goldsborough was within his rights in calling a special senatorial election for next November, notwithstanding there has been no action by the Legislature. The other and the one which seems to have the majority of support, is that, taking the case of Alabama, Governor O'Neal should have called the Alabama Legislature together in special session to fix a time of election and to empower the Governor to fill the existing vacancy by appointment until such time as an election can be held.

MORE VICE-PRESIDENT'S PAY WASHINGTON—Senator Salisbury of Delaware has introduced a bill to increase the salary of the Vice-President from \$12,000 to \$25,000 a year.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE WOODS ABOUT WHICH BUYER SHOULD KNOW

WHEN a woman goes out to buy furniture, she needs something more than merely good taste in furniture design. She needs a fair understanding of the characteristics of the principal furniture woods, of the manufacturer's treatment of them, and of other points that will aid her in an intelligent selection of just what she wants.

The woods principally used in present-day furniture are Circassian walnut, mahogany, oak, bird's-eye maple, gum, and birch, valued in the order named, says a writer for the Delineator. Circassian walnut seldom comes in solid wood, being usually in the nature of a thin veneer, glued to a core of much cheaper wood. Blue-gum wood bears a rather close resemblance to it, and is utilized by some manufacturers for Circassian walnut, the gum wood being sold as "solid walnut."

The difference, however, is at once apparent on inspection, as the figure of the gum is not very much darker than the groundwork, while the walnut figure is quite dark—almost black in places—and its texture has the true cast of the walnut family.

It is always preferable to have solid wood of beautiful figure than veneered stock, because, while the latter sometimes permits of greater symmetry where matched, there is always a chance of the glue losing its adhesiveness and causing a blistering, peeling or checking of the veneer. As beautiful solid wood is much more valuable than veneered stock, furniture possessing it, such as that made of mahogany or oak, comes much higher in price. This can be easily seen when one realizes that 30 sheets of veneer can be gotten from a board one inch thick.

Sometimes figured mahogany veneer is put upon plain mahogany cores, and oak is also thus treated. The salesman will tell you with truth that the piece of furniture you are looking at is solid mahogany, or solid oak, as the case may be. It is, in a sense, but he should be asked if it is veneered or in two pieces. One may verify this for oneself by looking at the end of one of the boards. If veneered, it will plainly show, for there will be a termination in the course of the grain of each section where they come together, making a distinct division line.

Mahogany is often imitated by birch which is stained a mahogany color. Usually such furniture is called "mahog-

any finish." Beware of that word finish; invariably it means, when annexed to the name of a furniture wood, that the article is made of a wood treated to look like the wood whose name is used. It is worth while to note that the natural colors of these woods, as they come from the lumber man, are rather thin and pale compared with the colors as they are known in the finished wood in the form of furniture. Especially mahogany is not at all the deep red which is always associated with the name mahogany in the shops. The natural wood has a pale pinkish or salmon color. The deep red comes from the stain or treatment.

Birch and mahogany grain is altogether different, and one should be able to detect the one wood from the other even under a common color of stain, although then the task is more difficult.

Bird's-eye maple is a freak growth of maple, and so scarce that furniture made of it is always veneered by the large manufacturers. It is never imitated, such a task being too difficult to make it commercially profitable.

Oak is one of the few woods which look prettier when sawed on the "quarter," or directly across the grain or annular rings, as they are correctly termed. This is because it is a peculiar characteristic of oak to show little bone-like rays—called medullary rays—radiating from the heart.

It is these which make the beautiful figures seen in quarter-sawed oak, for when the log is cut on the quarter they run quite parallel to the face of each board, causing great splashes of figure termed flames. There is much more waste in cutting up a log in this manner than to saw it the way done with most other woods; therefore, the additional cost of furniture containing it.

Sometimes plain woods, such as birch and elm, are stained and artificially grained to look like quarter-sawed oak. This is only done, however, upon the cheaper grades of furniture, is easily told by one who has studied oak grain, and is generally sold by the clerk as "quarter-sawed oak finish."

After making sure that the wood is in good condition in the piece of furniture to be purchased, the buyer should look to the joints. Shoulder should come snugly against shoulder at all points; if not, no matter how good the glue that has been used, in time the adhesive will be likely to rack loose under the strain, which is placed entirely upon it.

SUMMER HOME IN A HOUSEBOAT

New York woman describes practical features

WE are spending our third summer in a houseboat, anchored near enough New York for my husband to commute to his business," said a young married woman whose husband is employed by a downtown importing firm to a New York Sun representative. "We bought the boat the summer before last for \$25 less than we would have had to pay for the rent of the cheapest available house in the country."

"We had been thinking over our summer plans when I saw this boat advertised for sale. Our baby was less than three months old, and neither my husband nor I could bear the idea of keeping it in town during the summer. So we jumped at the opportunity to buy the boat."

"It is 30 feet long by 15 wide. My husband says it is built on an old scow. With it when we bought it were included a tender with oars, three anchors, a pump, landing steps, a windlass, an ice-box, two cot beds, six camp chairs, a blue flame oil stove, six plates and five glasses."

"It was very dirty looking on the outside when I first saw it, though it was well scrubbed and spotlessly clean on the inside. My husband had it newly caulked and a coat of fresh white paint put on. Then he turned it over to me. I set out to get it into a habitable state at as small expense as possible."

"It was divided into three parts—main room, cabin and galley, with a narrow hallway. After painting the floors a cool green, the side walls a delicate buff and the roof white I set about altering the plans by furnishing the cabin as a sleeping place for the boy and his nurse. Hanging heavy denim curtains near the bow end of the living room, I secured a second sleeping room for my husband and myself. During the day and at night, when there are no visitors, these curtains are fastened back and the result is a living room larger and more attractive than the one in our first flat."

"Over the upper deck, which is always surrounded with flower boxes, I stretched the awning bought with the boat. Under this I hung two hammocks, both bought at a bargain sale. One was for the baby and the other full size. An Indian blanket served as a floor covering and a play cloth for our boy. A small rocker, two camp chairs and a mission table completed the furnishings of the deck."

"That first summer our boat was anchored in the sound convenient to the market and railroad station. We engaged a boy at \$4 a month to row out every morning to bring our milk, bread and any other groceries ordered and to take my husband back to the shore,

COOKING DISHES

Instead of using scouring agencies to keep your tins and pots spotless you should simply wash them in hot clean suds and dry well before putting them away. For baking tins such as cake and bread tins, just heat and wipe them with a damp cloth, says Los Angeles Express. If food has burned on, set your dish aside with a little warm water and sal soda in it. Then wash in the usual way. Food will never stick or burn on to cooking dishes treated in this way.

NET DEVICE TO PROTECT WAIST

WAIST protectors of fine net, to be worn under the coat collar for the protection of the waist beneath it, are made of net and lace, says the Philadelphia Times.

One attractive style is made of the white net, a strip about half a yard wide laid in soft plaits and finished at the ends with white silk tassels. Another style is made of two strips of shadow lace edge fastened together along the straight edges with a piece of narrow lace beading. This protector is finished with gilt tassels.

Some of the protectors are allowed to crumple and fold naturally under the coat, some are held straight and flat with wire collar stiffener four or five inches high.

OLD PANAMA HAT MAY BE RENEWED

A business girl gives this method of renewing a Panama hat:

With a clean vegetable brush remove all dust and loose dirt from the hat. Then place it on a wash board or some other flat surface from which the damp straw will absorb no color. Beginning with the top of the crown, scrub a small portion of the hat at a time with cold water into which peroxide has been diluted and if necessary use a naphtha soap of some reliable make. Rub as near dry as you can with a fresh towel each portion as it is scrubbed. Dry in a dark room, or shade, where the sun cannot reach it.

To re-block the hat, while it is quite damp take a pudding pan the shape and size you want the crown. Mold the crown over this pan. You can get most any shape or size pudding pan at the 5 and 10 cent store. Be sure to get a pan without a handle of any kind, unless the pan is deep enough so that the handle will not come in contact with the rim of the hat. If the rim is too broad, while it is yet damp fold back like you would the hem of a garment and stitch it around by hand. When it is damp you can press the edge of the rim together so it will not be necessary to fold or gather. When the hat is about dry press the rim with a moderately hot iron, being careful not to scorch. If when the hat is perfectly dry the rim droops, take a strong white thread and stitch around the outer edge of the rim, drawing the thread just a little as you stitch. If you run a strong white thread around the crown at the base close to the rim, it will hold it firm.

I re-blocked my Panama of four seasons in this way after one of the wholesale houses told me it was too small in the head size for any block they had. It is easier to re-block a hat than it is to clean one.

BUTTERMILK IN ALL OF THEM

Brown bread, cake, waffles and doughnuts

THE following recipes should all be made with buttermilk, though butter and sour milk may be used:

Blueberry Shortcake—Put a quart of sweetened blueberries into a deep baking dish. Sift together two cups of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt and a level teaspoonful of each of cream of tartar and soda, and mix with two tablespoonfuls of sour cream and buttermilk enough to make about a cupful of soft dough. Stir lightly and quickly and drop in spoonfuls over the blueberries. Bake in a quick oven and serve hot with cream. For a richer cake use equal quantities of sour cream and buttermilk.

Peaches, apples or other fruit may be substituted for the blueberries.
Brown Bread—Mix two cupfuls of buttermilk, half a cupful of molasses, half a teaspoonful of salt, one of soda, two cupfuls of cornmeal and a cupful each of graham and wheat flour. Beat well, pour into a greased mold, cover closely and steam for three hours. Sifted bran, finely ground oatmeal, buckwheat or rye flour may be substituted for the graham flour with equally satisfactory results. Another change may be made by adding half a cupful of chopped dates, nuts or raisins.

If the bread is desired for sandwiches use one cupful of cornmeal, one of graham flour or sifted bran, one of rye or buckwheat flour and one of wheat flour. Pour into well-greased baking powder cans, cover closely and steam one hour. This makes an excellent fine-grained bread that can be sliced just as thin as desired.

Johnny Cake—Beat well two tablespoonfuls of sour cream, one cupful of buttermilk, half a cupful of sweet milk, a quarter of a cupful of sugar, one egg, 1½ cupfuls of flour sifted with half a teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of each of cream of tartar and soda, and 1½ cupfuls of cornmeal. Bake in shallow tins. Buckwheat, or graham flour may be substituted for the cornmeal if preferred.

Griddle Cakes—Beat well one pint of buttermilk, half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda and flour to make a thin batter. Bake a golden brown on a not-too-hot griddle. A mixture of half buckwheat and half wheat flour makes

DAINTY GOWN OF COTTON VOILE

With skirt of serge, for college girl

THE cotton voiles are so lovely this season that they seem to fill almost every need. This gown can be made from that material, either white or colored. The three sections of the skirt are joined one to the other. Being slightly circular, they are just full enough to be pretty while they retain the slender effect.

The blouse is prettily tucked at both front and back and shows quite new sleeves. In this case, they are cut off



above the elbows but they can be extended to the wrists.

This dress is made of white voile, but it would be very pretty if colored with trimming of white or the skirt could be of heavier material and the blouse of thinner—as linen, pique or duck for the skirt with voile, marquisette or cotton chiffon for the blouse.

Still another variation could be effected by making the collar and cuffs of the material of the skirt and that

treatment always gives the costume idea.

Young women who are preparing for their return to college will like the skirt made of serge for wear with odd waists, and the blouse for such purpose could be utilized for handkerchief linen or any waisting material. The serge skirt will require only stitched edges as finish and is very practical and very useful.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 18 for the collar and cuffs; the skirt 4½ yards 27, 3 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 6½ yards of banding.

The pattern of the blouse (7864) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7863) from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

SHEEP TONGUES WITH SPINACH

BRAISE a number of sheep tongues with salt pork, parsley, onion, some whole peppers, one teaspoon sugar, and enough stock to cover them. Let them simmer one and a half hours. Served with spinach in the center of the dish and seasoned with lemon juice, a little of the tongue stock, some cayenne pepper, salt and butter. Serve the tongues around it with diamonds or fancy cuts of fried bread around the outside circle.

SHEEP TONGUES A LA MAYONNAISE

Boil half a dozen sheep tongues with one or two slices of bacon, one carrot, one onion, two cloves, two or three sprigs of parsley, salt and pepper, enough boiling water or stock to cover them. Let them simmer about one and a half hours, replenishing the boiling water or stock when necessary. When thoroughly done skim and trim them neatly and lay between two plates to flatten them. Arrange them in a circle around a dish with a mayonnaise sauce poured in the center.

SHEEP TONGUE WITH SAUCE TARTARE

Boil the tongue in salted water into which has been squeezed the juice of half a lemon (for six tongues). Serve with sauce tartare. Sauce—To a scant half pint mayonnaise sauce, made with mustard added, mix in two tablespoonfuls capers, one small shallot, small onion, two gherkins or two cucumbers pickle and one tablespoon parsley—all chopped very fine. This sauce will keep a long time and is delicious for fried fish, fried oysters, boiled fish, boiled tongue or as dressing for a salad.

PRISILLA'S CAKE

Chop very fine two cups dried apples and let stand over night covered with cold water. In the morning drain off the water and cook the apples in one cup maple syrup, simmering gently an hour. Cream together one cup granulated sugar with half a cup butter. Dissolve a third of a teaspoonful of soda in one cup buttermilk or sour milk and stir it into the apple mixture; add three well beaten eggs, and mix in two cups flour sifted twice, and one teaspoon cinnamon. The last ingredient is one cup chopped nuts. They probably used chicnappins or hickory nuts in Priscilla's time, but any other kind will do as well. The frosting of this cake should be tinted a golden color with a little egg yolk mixed in. Flour with orange, and ornament with green berries.—San Francisco Call.

The next year after planting the roots cultivation should begin early in the spring, and the canes should be so

thinly as to have the plants about a foot apart in the rows. We are now growing fruiting canes for next year, as not many berries will be picked until the third year from setting. If the variety is very hardy, I try to grow each cane in tree form, pinching off the tip when it is four feet high, then pruning the laterals somewhat. If it is a tender variety I do not pinch off the tip, but grow a long cane I can lay down and cover in winter. The system of pruning must be adapted to the variety and soil.

For strong-growing blackberries in rich soil the canes should be no more than an average distance of a foot apart in the rows, and the rows from eight to 10 feet apart. For some varieties of raspberries the canes should not be less than a foot apart in the rows, and the rows only seven feet apart. In the same locality canes that winterkill badly on low, rich ground will often be found to be hardy on higher ground and poorer soil. A little experimenting will find the proper variety.

In the kitchen garden, where the women generally pick the berries, it is better to have the canes supported in some way.

I cannot name the varieties of blackberries and raspberries suited to all localities, but the safe way is to ascertain what kinds are thriving well in your locality or in a similar one. Plants are best if grown so near you that they can be set when freshly dug. If I could not get them from a neighbor I would order from a nursery in small quantities and set in a propagating bed, so as to grow plants for setting the next year. I have found that in so doing no time will be lost, for all the plants will live and grow, and one has time to prepare suitable ground. The ideal soil for growing berries is made by growing a clover sod.

One must know about the soil and other conditions to advise about the use of fertilizers, but on my place I generally use stable manure as growth of the canes indicates its need. For a berry patch wood ashes are always desirable.

MODES IN BRIEF

The soft brim hat of stitched silk or linen is popular for motoring or tramp-ing.

A conceit of the season is to have a design on the coat wrought out in heavy self-covered cording.

Colored edging is a finish to some of the net ruffles which mark the new lingerie.

Shirtwaists of pique are worn with skirts of ratine or eponge. Of course, the new pique is much more supple than the material of the same name so popular several years ago.

Plaits, it is said, will be seen in coats as well as skirts the coming winter, while ashes will be more popular than ever.

Velvet waistcoats complete many of the early fall costumes.

Among the fall colors is a curious shade of green known as Bakst green. Copper, brick, silver and violet in exquisite tones are among the colors of beautiful new fabrics.—Washington Herald.

SCALD THE WOOL

Before mending stockings with ordinary darning yarn, it is a good plan to scald the skein or card over the spout of a kettle of boiling water, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. By this means the steam effectually shrinks the wool and when the stocking is sent to the wash there will be no thought of the mended portion shrinking away or tearing the surrounding part.

KEPT AIR TIGHT

Many housekeepers have trouble with keeping airtight anything that is put up in jars. If, however, after a bottle or jar is corked it is sealed with a mixture of beeswax and rosin there is no danger of air getting at it. To make this sealing mixture put two ounces of yellow beeswax and four ounces of rosin in a small tin can, which is then set in a larger pan of hot water. Stir constantly until the wax and rosin are well blended. Apply while still liquid to the outside of the corked jar or bottle.—Louisville Herald.

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FRUIT FROM A VILLAGE PLAT

Fifth of acre yields 3000 quarts of blackberries

THREE thousand quarts of blackberries from a village plat of a fifth of an acre is a yield worth while for the farmer. Yet this is the yield on a berry plantation that has been established eight years and the plants are so thrifty that they give promise of bearing for many more years. The plat has been given high culture for several years. Just back of the blackberry patch is a plat of raspberries that has been given almost the same culture and with equally as good results.

Raspberries and blackberries do not need over-rich soil. Any ground that will produce a large crop of corn will grow good berries. The cultivation of raspberries and blackberries is so similar that they need not be described separately, writes a contributor to the Country Gentleman.

Early in the spring I plant in rows from six to eight feet apart, the plants about two feet apart in the rows, the distance depending on the varieties. Good results are to be obtained by thorough culture and a right system of pruning. During the first year such a crop as potatoes may be grown between the rows, but be sure to keep out the weeds with the horse cultivator and hoe. If the growth of the crop is not satisfactory, more stable manure or commercial fertilizer may be applied later.

One must know about the soil and other conditions to advise about the use of fertilizers, but on my place I generally use stable manure as growth of the canes indicates its need. For a berry patch wood ashes are always desirable.

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News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

EYES OF CENTRAL AMERICA FIXED ON UNITED STATES AND HER POLICIES

Presidential Campaign in Costa Rica Temporarily Eclipsed by Mr. Bryan's Proposal—Other States Express Indignation

MANY SPEECHES MADE

(Special to the Monitor)
SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA—What is unanimously pronounced one of the greatest stirrings on record in this republic came with the news from Washington concerning the protectorate plans of the state department. The explosion of indignation among all classes was such as to make a considerable impression on the foreign element, although old residents here familiar with the national character were not surprised at the intensity of feeling displayed.

Great satisfaction is now in evidence with the effect of the mass meeting held the other day in protest against the mooted protectorate, as brought out in the cable sent by the Costa Rican minister, Sr. Manuel Calvo, in Washington.

The cable read: "Having learned that a meeting of protest took place last Friday the secretary of state of the United States invited me to a conference at which he declared that there was no cause therefor and requested that I assure the government of Costa Rica that the government of Washington does not mean to impose itself; he stated that amendment of the Nicaragua canal agreement will be reduced in scope and refer to Nicaragua only."

For the moment the presidential campaign and national politics generally are altogether eclipsed by the international situation brought up by the protectorate plan of Secretary of State Bryan.

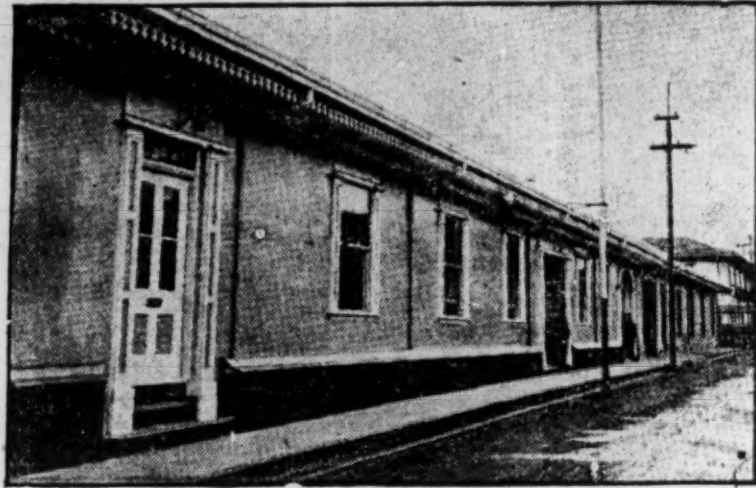
Although the plan has been abandoned, according to the latest cabled news, the agitation is still considerable for the reason that people were utterly taken by surprise in view of the anti-imperialist tendencies attributed to the Democratic party and President Wilson on the strength of his recent declarations.

This is particularly emphasized in the interviews given to the press by the political leaders, especially the candidates for the presidential election. Dr. Carlos Duran, who commands a powerful support and who is known as not too favorably inclined toward foreign interests and influence in Central America, was less aggressive, it is pointed out, in his comment than the Civilista candidate, Don Rafael Iglesias, whose pro-American sympathies are well known.

The former candidate spoke as though he refused to give full credence to the protectorate report, but was certain that if any attempt was made to coerce the nation there would be armed resistance to the end. Don Rafael Iglesias spoke at some length and with great warmth, denouncing the manner in which the American government had suddenly turned around after its repeated assurances of friendship. He, too, was very certain that the Costa Ricans would rally to the defense of their autonomy as would all the Central American nations.

The mass meeting of protest although taking place under adverse weather conditions was characterized by the utmost enthusiasm and by a pronounced expression of Central American solidarity, addresses being made by Nicaraguans, Salvadorians, Hondurians, Guatemalans and also Colombians, besides prominent men of this republic.

Congress the matter was taken up in a very determined manner, and the speeches of the leaders as also of the government representatives reflected the



Presidential residence, San Jose—The capital lies in a valley in a very rich agricultural region

indignation of the Costa Ricans with equal plainness as did the mass meeting.

Don Maximo Fernandez, one of the presidential candidates and Sr. Jimenez, brother of the present executive, were especially eagerly listened to, the latter's speech being an expression of national pride at the prompt effect of the mass meeting.

SHRINERS TO INITIATE NOVICES IN A PANAMA CANAL LOCK

(Special to the Monitor)
MIRAFLORES, C. Z.—Candidates who are to be initiated into the mysteries of the Ancient Arabic order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine on Labor day, Sept. 1, will have the novel distinction of being performers in a ceremonial staged in one of the mammoth locks of the Panama canal here. Permission has been granted for the holding of a ceremonial in one of the lower locks at Miraflores on Labor day. The locks that day will be the scene of activities far unlike those of the past months. The noise of machinery and construction will be replaced by more mysterious sounds. In future years it may be said that for a brief time in its history one of the locks of the famous Panama canal served as a playground.

The Shriner on the isthmus anticipate with a great deal of pleasure the ceremonial in the locks, and are busy arranging the many necessary details. Upon Noble Gerald D. Bliss, president of the Panama Shriners' Club, will fall the brunt of the work.

The novelty of the location in which the ceremonial will be held, together with the opportunity of having several days in which to see Panama and the canal, is attracting prominent Shriners from all over the United States. Although the work is to be done under the direction of Osman temple of St. Paul, Minn., in all probability all of the states will be represented.

CHILE DESIRES A TRADE TREATY WITH COLOMBIA
(Special to the Monitor)
BOGOTA, Colombia—According to reports received from the Chilean capital the government of Chile proposes to submit to Congress a commercial treaty with this country, in the drafting of which the Colombian minister, Sr. Olaya Herrera, is reported to have cooperated with conspicuous success.

The Chilean government also intends to urge the ratification of the commercial treaty with Ecuador, approved by the Ecuadorian Congress, as well as the proposed modifications of the treaty with Argentina.

PRESIDENT SAENZ'S CHOICES PLEASE
(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—President Saenz Pena's selection of Don Lorenzo Anadon, at present Argentine minister in Santiago, Chile, to the post of minister of finance is generally regarded as a good move in view of the exceptional ability displayed by the diplomat.

Don Carlos Meyer Pellegrini's appointment to the post of minister of public works is also commented on favorably.

PRESIDENT PLAZA's action in surrendering the special powers conferred on him by the Ecuadorian council of state for the purpose of suppressing the incipient revolution in that country is illustrative both of the executive's determination to rule scrupulously constitutionally and of the nation's return to normal conditions. Both points are well worth emphasizing, since the republic of Ecuador has come so prominently before the world through its new relations with the United States as governed by the future canal.

Both the country and the executive started in the present administration with the heaviest handicap, the former under the cloud of a serious dispute with United States interests, and the latter under the weight of vehement accusations of the gravest kind relating to the tragedies of last year's revolution. Not very many months have sufficed to straighten out much that was apt to cause apprehension throughout Latin America in regard to Ecuador's relations with the United States, while the vicious individual and collective attacks on the personal character and antecedents of President Plaza by their utter failure have served to strengthen his political prestige.

When it was first rumored some months ago that a formidable revolution was about to break out jointly in Ecuador and Colombia, with ominous rumblings in Venezuela as well, certain schemes for the restoration of the former greater Colombian republic of Bolivar's day were brought in connection therewith, and ascribed to Generals Castro and Reyes, former rulers of Venezuela and Colombia. Whatever foundation there may have been to such rumors, the fact today is that the Colombian situation, while not considered satisfactory by either liberals or conservatives, has remained unaltered, the Venezuelan rising headed by Castro appears to be far from a decided success, and in Ecuador the revolution has been nipped in the bud.

It must be admitted that the way in which General Plaza smothered the brief commotion was as much in accord with the well-known swiftness of his military operations as it was contrary to his name for severity. A great many conspirators were set at liberty under bond not to take part in any future movement of rebellion, a number got their passports and went into exile, and others were turned over to the civil courts. There is no reason to suppose that this mildness, which is in such strong contrast with past developments, was dictated by fear or is being so interpreted, because in that case the President would not now surrender his special powers unconditionally.

It is rather a sign that Ecuador is being placed on the stable footing indispensable to the proper development of a neighbor of the Panama canal.

ECUADOR'S CHIEF SURRENDERS THE SPECIAL POWER

President Explains That State's Condition No Longer Requires the Use of Unusual Authority

(Special to the Monitor)
QUITO, Ecuador—Very favorable comment is heard on the action of President Plaza in surrendering the dictatorial power conferred on him by the council of state in order to deal with the revolution which threatened this republic some time ago.

The President states that he surrenders the special power seeing that the measures adopted for the pacification of the country have proved efficacious.

JAPAN TRIP NOT POLITICAL EXILE

(Special to the Monitor)
OAXACA, Mex.—A manifesto just published by the Central Felicista Club of this city endeavors to explain to the supporters of General Felix Diaz that his trip to Japan does not mean a political exile and that he will be back in this country in good time for electioneering.

PUTUMAYO RIVER IS ASCENDED BY TWO COLOMBIANS

(Special to the Monitor)
LIMA, Peru—According to a telegram received from Puerto Bermudez two Colombian travelers are due to arrive here shortly from Iquitos via the Ucayali river. Their narrative is considered interesting because they appear to have succeeded in going up the Putumayo river from Manao in spite of the tension between Peruvians and Colombians, passing through the Peruvian garrisons at La Chorrera, Enanto and Argelia. From Iquitos they took the Ucayali river route to Masisea and thence the Pachitea and Pichis rivers, crossing the Andes to the railroad of the Cerro de Pasco line.

COMMUNICATION IS FOUND TOO SLOW

(Special to the Monitor)
LIMA, Peru—Another proposal for a rapid communication between the Pacific and upper Amazon has been brought before the public by a merchant of Huancabamba, who claims that he can reach the port of Iquitos in four days, by the San Antonio-Tabaconas route. Interest in the transandean communication problem is growing.

ABOLISHMENT OF PACIFIC DIVISION CAUSES CHANGES

(Special to the Monitor)
ANCON, C. Z.—A change in the designation of cars and other rolling equipment assigned to the various divisions of canal work has been made necessary by the abolition of the Pacific division and the creation of the second, fifth and sixth divisions. The letter "P" enclosed in a diamond, signifying Pacific division, will be replaced by the figures "2," "5" and "6." The authorized designations of rolling stock, excavation equipment and hand and push cars in the service of the various divisions and of the contractors, as of July 1, 1913, is as follows:

Atlantic division, diamond enclosed letter "A"; central division, diamond enclosed letter "C"; assistant engineer, Balboa terminals, second division, diamond enclosed figure "2"; resident engineer, fifth division, diamond enclosed figure "5"; resident engineer, sixth division, diamond enclosed figure "6"; fortifications division, diamond enclosed letter "F"; superintendent of erection, canal locks, diamond enclosed letter "E"; mechanical division, diamond enclosed letter "M"; I. C. C. cars in the service of the Panama railroad, yellow disc; I. C. C. cars in the service of the McIntire-Marshall Construction Company, "M. M. C. Co."; I. C. C. cars in the service of the United States Steel Products Company, "U. S. S. P. Co."

SWISS CARPENTERS COMING
(Special to the Monitor)
PORT LIMON, Costa Rica—A number of Swiss carpenters are due to arrive here shortly, contracted for by the Costa Rican Railway Company.

MEXICAN FORCES SAID TO NUMBER 80,000 FEDERALS

Various Irregular Bodies of Troops Handed Over to Secretary of War; Rurals Organized

(Special to the Monitor)
MEXICO CITY, Mex.—It is officially announced that the federal army has now reached a total of 80,000, the minister of the interior having handed over to the secretary of war the various irregular bodies to be incorporated in the federal forces.

At the same time, the minister of the interior addressed a circular to the governors of the states instructing them to organize forces of rural guards to police the countryside and aid the jefes politicos in maintaining order.

It is noted with satisfaction that these rural guards will once more wear the national garb of a "charro," the khaki suits introduced some time ago having been burned by order of the authorities. It is reported that General Cuellar alone placed no less than 2000 expert cowboys.

GENERAL REYES IN PANAMA
(Special to the Monitor)

PANAMA—Gen. Rafael Reyes, former President of Colombia, has arrived here from Callao, Peru, after a trip around South America. He is accompanied by his son Pedro, and expects to travel in Central America.



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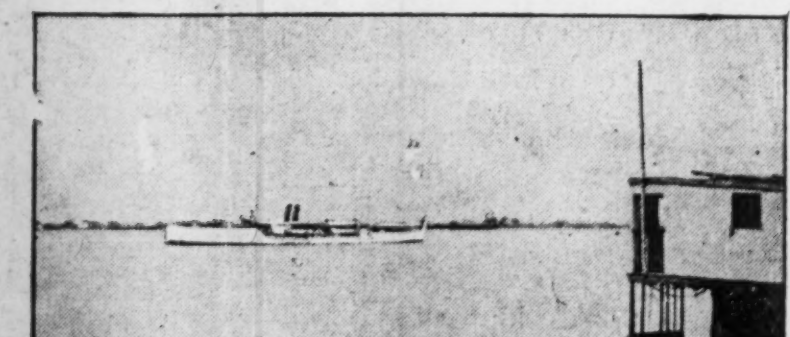
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Ecuadorian gunboat Colopaxi, lying in the Guayas river, much in evidence during the suppress on of the recent incipient rising

CANAL COMMISSION READY TO ALLOT LAND FOR OIL STORAGE

(Special to the Monitor)
BALBOA—The canal commission is now in a position to make assignments of land for oil storage at the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the canal. It is the purpose of the commission to install the necessary oil pumping plant at the waterfronts and to run the oil mains from there to the vicinity of the oil tanks. The area assigned for the tanks at the Pacific terminus is on Balboa dump, south of the Union Oil Company's station and west of the railroad track to the breakwater.

The ground there is from 25 to 45 feet above mean sea level, and suitable for the erection of tanks, with little or no grading. The area set aside at the Atlantic end is immediately east and south of Mount Hope cemetery. This area was previously reserved for oil tanks for the

commission. Since then, applications which have been received from individuals and companies indicate that private organizations will furnish a sufficient supply, therefore practically all of the area between the cemetery and the old east diversion may be assigned to individuals and companies, with the exception of space for two additional tanks for the canal commission.

The use of the land required for private storage tanks will be granted under revocable leases, or licenses. It is probable that the tanks will be required to be spaced about 300 feet apart. In view of the fact that there will probably be ample ground to meet all demands, and as the commission will run its own supply and delivery pipes from the waterfronts to the general tank areas, there is practically no choice of location.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
MEXICO CITY, Mex.—It is understood that the railroads to be built in Mexico by the Belgian construction company operating under the style of Compagnie Generale de Chemins de fer Secondaires of Brussels, to the extent of several thousand miles, will be under the direct control of the federal government, which will have a majority on the board of directors.

The system of kilometer guarantee followed in the past in this contract has been replaced by the system of guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. The contract is for 52 years, instead of 99, and the railroads projected are to tap new territory at present unproductive because of lack of communication, while they will be of strategic value as well.

The total cost is figured at \$125,000,000 gold.
PARA, Brazil—This state has begun to receive part payments of the loan of \$25,000,000 placed with European bankers.

FLORIANOPOLIS, Santa Catharina, Brazil—It is reported that President Hermes da Fonseca has assured the deputies from this state of his intention to sign the decree approving the construction of the railroad between this capital and Lages, contracted for with the Dreyfus company.

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KNOXVILLE PREPARING FOR BIG CROWDS AT HER CONSERVATION EXPOSITION OPEN SEPTEMBER FIRST

First National Conservation Show To Be Held Is Expected to Draw From All Parts and Knoxville Looks Beautiful

MAY FORM PRECEDENT

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Because the entire South will be on display when the National Conservation exposition throws open its doors, on Sept. 1, this city realizes the responsibility devolving upon its people to make the exposition a success.

Conservation has many avenues for activity. Mining can apply conservation methods with no less effect than where stream or forest are concerned. For this reason the gathering of 25,000 miners in Knoxville on Sept. 20 is looked forward to as one of the leading events of the exposition.

That the exposition management has not been caught napping is evident from the fact that almost every building on the ground is in readiness for the opening. In the matter of financing the venture, there has been no less precision and the promise is that when the exposition opens all bills will have been paid. The history of expositions does not show that such despatch has always characterized national shows in the past. The Knoxville affair, therefore, may likely establish a precedent in that direction.

This will be the first exposition in either the old or the new world held specifically for the purpose of teaching the necessity for conserving the great natural resources of the country. Most expositions point to what has already been accomplished. The national conservation exposition will aim to teach what is best for making the future profitable and satisfactory.

Displays relating to forest, farm, waters, etc., will be made in surpassing varieties. Machinery and implements, meant to save time and make for comfort, are to be exhibited. The United States government will be prominent as exhibitor. The remarkable growth of the southland has been an incentive for all the southern states to make arrangements for representation through displays and the presence of leading citizens who will see to it that their particular locality gets its due.

Not only are states to be represented, but the larger cities of the South will have separate displays. There is ample room for all purposes. There is an exhibit space alone of 10 acres.

Among the more conspicuous buildings are the Liberal Arts building, the Land building, with an auditorium annex for the accommodation of 3000 persons; the Woman's building; the Child Welfare building; the Tennessee building; the All-South building; the Mines and Minerals building; the Forestry building; the Art building; and the Negro building.

It is affirmed by those conversant with expositions in general that seldom has a more suitable or more beautiful site been chosen for the holding of an exposition. The grounds are rolling and covered with a wealth of shade trees and grass. The Great Smoky mountains make an artistic background. Nature and art seem to combine to make the exposition ideal, both in conception and execution.

The following are the chairmen for the southern states participating in the exposition:

Alabama—Hon. John H. Wallace, Jr., commissioner, department of game and fish, Montgomery.

Florida—Hon. W. H. Milton, president, Milton Land & Investment Company, Marianna.

Georgia—Col. Robert Lowry, Atlanta, chairman.

Kentucky—Hon. James B. McCreary, Governor, Frankfort.

Maryland—Dr. William Bullock Clark, state geologist, Baltimore.

Mississippi—Hon. Earl Brewer, Governor, Jackson.

Missouri—Capt. J. B. White, Kansas City.

North Carolina—Mr. Clarence Poe, president and editor, the Progressive Farmer, Raleigh.

Oklahoma—David N. Taylor, president, Oklahoma conservation congress, Oklahoma City.

South Carolina—Hon. Ellison D. Smith, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Texas—Hon. O. B. Colquitt, Governor, Austin.

Virginia—Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Heading the main departments of the exposition are the following:

Department of minerals—C. H. Gordon, associate state geologist, Tennessee.

Department of waters—J. A. Switzer, professor of hydraulic engineering, University of Tennessee.

Department of education—E. E. Rall, professor of higher education, University of Tennessee.

Child welfare department—Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau, U. S. department of labor.

Department of health—Dr. T. ap R. Jones, Knoxville, Tenn.; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, director of the bureau of foods, sanitation and health of Good House-keeping Magazine, associate.

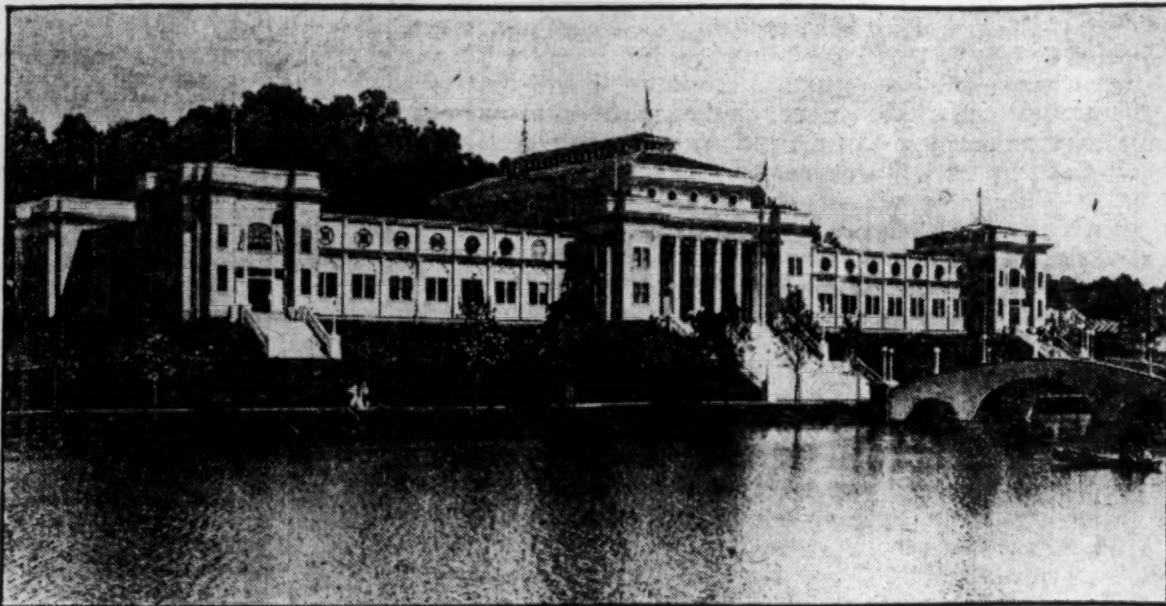
Roads department—Cyrus Kehr, Knoxville, Tenn.

Woman's department—Mrs. Horace Van Deventer, Knoxville, Tenn.

Department of music—Prof. C. S. Cornell, Knoxville, Tenn.

Art department—Miss Catherine Wiley, instructor of art, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Forests—Don Carlos Ellis, in charge of



Liberal arts building, Knoxville, Tenn.



Driveway in national conservation exposition grounds, Knoxville, Tenn., showing newly completed Land building in the distance

educational cooperation, U. S. forest service, Washington, D. C.

Agriculture and live stock—H. A. Morgan, professor of agriculture, University of Tennessee; John A. Jones, Knoxville, Tenn., superintendent.

Girls' canning department—Miss Virginia C. Moore, Nashville, Tennessee.

Negro department—Hu A. Fagg, Knoxville, Tenn.

There has also been instituted a national advisory board, composed of men and women particularly qualified for a task of considerable responsibility.

The officers in immediate charge of the exposition are: President, T. A. Wright; vice-president, J. Wylie Brownlee; second vice-president, Don Carlos Ellis; third vice-president, Hu M. Johnston; fourth vice-president, C. H. Harvey; treasurer, S. V. Carter; director-general, W. M. Goodman.

The exposition is to remain open from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1. During these two months Knoxville anticipates entertaining no less than 1,000,000 visitors. The railroads at least are counting on carrying that many people into the city.

As Chattanooga is but 110 miles from Knoxville and the Grand Army of the Republic is to hold its reunion in the other city in September, it is expected that visitors to either place will be encouraged to include the other in their programs of travel.

B. & M. MAY MOVE SPRINGFIELD MEN TO GREENFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Removal of the office force of the Boston & Maine, from 20 to 30, from here to Greenfield, Mass., is reported to have been determined upon. It is said the change will be made next October.

The roundhouse bosses and one or two telephone operators would represent probably the official department of the road, although it is possible that Division Passenger Agent W. H. Shepard and Division Freight Agent Nickerson may remain. The move to Greenfield includes the train handling forces of both the Fitchburg division and the Connecticut and Passumpsic division which cross at Greenfield. A large railroad building is being erected in that town to provide offices for the superintendents, the roadmasters and the crews of dispatchers, now scattered in Boston, North Adams and Springfield.

The new building at Greenfield is to be 50 by 70 feet on the ground and two stories in height. It is situated 100 yards from the Greenfield station and will provide space for the large number of men who will use it. From there every train operating over the Boston & Maine tracks between Boston and Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., and between this city and White River Junction, Vt., will be handled.

THREE LANGUAGES TO BE TAUGHT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cosmopolitan schools will be started in Los Angeles, according to the school law recently passed for teaching of French, Spanish and Italian.

The law provides for a state board of education of seven lay members appointed by the Governor. This board is empowered to appoint three assistant state superintendents to supervise the grammar, high, polytechnic, normal and vocational schools.

CITY MARKET SERVES PEOPLE OF KNOXVILLE

Agriculture Flourishes and the Citizens Have Opportunity to Buy the Farm Products and Supplies Under Civic Auspices

ALL ARE KEPT SIGHTLY

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Knoxville has a city market of excellence in a special building set in a market square, which has beneficial effects in centralizing the business of handling produce, meats and provisions in a popular and economical way. The site of the present market was given to the city exclusively for use as a market.

On every slope around Knoxville and in every valley are many gardens and truck farms. Knoxville is located in one of the most fertile vegetable belts in the South, and the products of the soil find their way to the central market and at all seasons are placed within easy reach of housewives.

The city market building is typical of the use which it serves. Architecturally it shows its nature at a glance from without or within. It has all modern improvements and is equipped with every sanitary arrangement. Administration of the market is in the hands of a marketmaster who is employed by the city. There are 53 stalls in the building, and these are leased to the hucksters by the city. These rentals are used partly in keeping the market house in first-class condition.

Late in December the decorations of

both the market house and square are a sight to see. Wagon loads of holly and mistletoe are brought in from the mountains and attractively displayed where farmers and gardeners assemble to dispose of their products.

Opportunities are given in Knoxville for study and improvement of agriculture and vegetable growing. There are two truck growers associations, the members of which meet each month for discussion and planning. A convention of farmers is held every year and the University of Tennessee maintains an agricultural station here.

Vegetables produced in this section are extensive in variety. During the past few years vegetables and fruit shipments out of Knoxville have been very heavy.

Many cattle, sheep and hogs are raised in this section. These cattle are cleared chiefly through the local market. Two packing companies handle the meat output and a large quantity is shipped to other points. About half of the local market house is divided into meat stalls.

Local streams abound in fresh water fish, and these are supplied to the market daily, throughout the year, while creameries, dairies and henneries are many. The poultry section of the market is large.

MR. WHITMAN SEEKS ARREST OF POLICE

NEW YORK—Mayor Gaynor and the police went to the limit of the law in the crusade against all-night restaurants when 50 or more policemen early today raided Healy's restaurant at Sixty-sixth street, just off Broadway, for the fifth time and ejected 300 women and men, including Charles S. Whitman, district attorney.

Warrants were promised today for Inspector Dwyer, Acting Captain Hart and Deputy Commissioner McKay, who were in charge of the raid, and for Mayor Gaynor and police officials, charging assault and battery and malicious destruction.

Earlier in the evening District Attorney Whitman held a conference with Magistrate Duell of the West Side court, who yesterday said if the police further interfered with Healy he would issue warrants for them. The magistrate said that as Healy had a hotel license, he was entitled to serve food at all hours.

RAILWAY WAGE DISPUTE SETTLED

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—In a statement given out Wednesday night, Central Vermont railway officials declared that the wage question between the company and its engineers and firemen was amicably adjusted.

The statement was made at the close of a conference between representatives of both sides of the controversy.



Farmers and hucksters occupying city building and market square in Knoxville, Tenn.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

OBVIOUS

If a woman will her duties shirk,
The fact is sure to show,
Since a woman who does fancy-work
Does fancy work, we know.

So many Americans are going to Europe these days it may prove less troublesome, by and by, for the newspapers to publish the names of those who are staying at home.

Music-lending libraries, instituted for the purpose of helping really excellent musicians who are unable to purchase their music, are becoming popular in some European centers. Perhaps the musicians will be able to borrow money, even, by giving their "notes."

Any one purposing to establish a town which he wishes to have grow into a large city should take this hint and give it a name containing six letters, as is proved by such centers of population as Boston, London, Quebec, Ottawa, Mexico, Havana, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, Dublin, Madrid, Lisbon, Munich, Berlin, Vienna, Zurich, Geneva, Naples, Venice, Athens, Smyrna, Peking, Canton, Nanking, Bombay, Bankok, Manila, Sydney and many others. Shakespeare asks: "What's in a name?" Well, there may be "millions" in it if it is the name of a city and contains a half-dozen letters.

Now that England's splendid isolation has been impaired to a certain extent by the invention of air craft, there appears to be less opposition to the building of a tunnel between England and France. Yet there still promises to be much discussing of the question: "Tube be or not tube be?" before work on the undertaking is actively begun.

Now that country postmasters will have to pass the civil service examination in order to secure the positions, it seems likely that the public will stand a better chance of having first-class service in the fourth-class offices.

It is a wise provision on the part of nature to have blueberries and blackberries ripen during the school vacation season. Both are now reported to be ready to harvest and boys and girls can take their "pick."

TURK'S HEAD CLUB WILL OPEN SOON

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Turk's Head Club, the new luncheon club for business men on the top floor of the Turk's Head building, will open on Monday to its members. No special plans have been made for the opening day except to provide that the club shall be for members only on that date. A buffet lunch will be served during the noon hour, and this will be complimentary to the members.

The new clubrooms are fitted up elaborately. The dining room runs almost the entire length of the Weybosset street front of the building, which can accommodate 150 diners with ease. At the west end of the Westminster street front, extending half across the back of the wing, is the ladies' dining room, with accommodations for about 60 or 75 diners.

MR. MORGENTHAU TO GO TO TURKEY

WASHINGTON—Friends of Henry Morgenthau have brought word that Mr. Morgenthau will accept the ambassadorship to Turkey, and his nomination will be sent to the Senate very soon.

Ambassador Rockhill, who has represented this country at Constantinople for the last two years, saw Secretary Bryan Wednesday. He has been in the diplomatic service for 30 years, having served in Russia, China and at other posts. He will present his letters of recall to the Turkish government on his return to Constantinople.

TARIFF DEBATE MAY BE CARRIED BY REPUBLICANS INTO MIDDLE OF OCTOBER

President Wilson's Insistence on Currency Revision Has Caused Hope for Speedy Passage of Revenue Bill to Fade, It Is Said—Business Awaits Result

WASHINGTON—The length of the present session of Congress is once more an interesting question, both to people in this city, and to the country generally, for the longer the session the farther off the day when the new tariff will become effective, and consequently the greater the inconvenience to business.

The regular Republicans are working alone in their purpose to debate the tariff deliberately. The Democrats, of course, will not join them in that movement. There are enough of the regulars, however, to carry the tariff along until the end of August, and perhaps the middle of September, and if the Democrats can be drawn into running debate day after day, the date may be a couple of weeks later than that. Then will come the work of the conference committee, which will require at least two weeks, and the finishing touches put on the new tariff bill somewhere between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15.

This would suit the plans of the regulars, who estimate it would not be possible for the Senate to pass a currency bill short of three months of steady debate, preceding which there would be more or less prolonged consideration of the question by the new Senate committee on banking and currency. The House will probably pass the currency bill by the latter part

of August; certainly before the Senate has finished with the tariff; and the result will be that as soon as the Senate puts the tariff aside it will find the currency bill waiting consideration.

The regular Republicans profess to be in favor of currency legislation; indeed, most of them are committed to the plan recommended by the monetary commission; but they say it would be unwise to attempt to enact a law at this time. Adjourn the present session, they say, as soon as the tariff can be disposed of, and give the country an opportunity for a full study of the administration currency bill, as it will have gone through the House. The result of such a study, say the regulars, would be the enactment of a much stronger law than otherwise would be possible. Congress, following an adjournment of this kind, would reassemble in December, and have in hand all the criticisms, favorable and unfavorable, of the bill, and the Senate would be able to profit by them.

To hurry the bill through both houses at this time, in the opinion of the regulars, would be to put on the statute books a law defective in various ways. The currency laws are not revised frequently, they add, and that means that revision should be done carefully and in the light of all the information and recommendation possible.

JETTY LIGHTS FOR FALMOUTH ASKED

WASHINGTON—Upon petition from the board of trade, motor boat owners, owners of coal steamers and the revenue cutter service, Representative Thacher of Massachusetts is negotiating with the light house board to have jetty lights installed at the entrance to Deacon's pond harbor, town of Falmouth, Mass. This is the only harbor between Wood's Hole and Hyannis and it is used by fish boats, motor boats and coal steamers principally. Mr. Thacher thinks the board will comply with the request.

STORE NEWS

Miss Josephine Connors, stenographer to W. D. Williams of the Jordan Marsh Company, is en route for Europe where she will spend several weeks' vacation. She expects to return early in September.

H. Warren Jackson, superintendent of C. F. Hovey & Co., is spending two weeks at Intervale, N. H.

Cards received at the superintendent's office of the Gilchrist Company from Kenneth Moore, who is in charge of the junior employees of the store, tell of the pleasant vacation he is having on the Maine coast.

Miss Katherine Goodwin, buyer of millinery for the Magrane-Houston Company, has returned from two weeks' vacation spent at Sherbrooke, Canada, and is now in New York for a few days.

Among the employees of the William Filene's Sons Company who are away on vacations are Charles McGrath, floor superintendent, who is at Hampton Beach, Miss. Florence McCarthy, in charge of the credit office, who is in Montreal, and Thomas Moriarty of the elevator force, who sailed recently on the Calvin Austin for Nova Scotia.

Boston buyers who are in New York include A. T. Danico of the Henry Siegel Company, B. J. Cutcliffe and Mr. Finleyson of the Jordan Marsh Company, J. W. Boyle of the R. H. White Company, and E. P. Clancy of the Crawford Plumber Company.

Home Furnishers Have Their Outing

The Massachusetts Home Furnishers Association numbering nearly 200 members, held their eighth annual outing at Paragon park, yesterday.

Charles A. Smith, president of the association, introduced Charles E. Osgood as toastmaster. The first speaker was Col. Henry Kincaide, who was in charge of the Chamber of Commerce on the recent trip to South America. He interested his audience with a description of the trip. He was followed by Representative Benjamin F. Haines of Medford, Hugh McLain of Holyoke and Charles Spratt of the New York Furniture Exchange. James Dee of Chelsea gave an address upon the relation between employer and employee.

The committee in charge consisted of President Charles A. Smith, Charles E. Osgood, B. A. Atkinson, Victor A. Heath, B. A. McMahon, Charles L. Phillips, George T. Moran, H. B. Schofield, F. T. A. McLeod and H. W. Harrington. Frank A. Cotton was one of the entertainers and rendered several songs.

ROCHESTER (N. H.) PAVES STREET

ROCHESTER, N. H.—City workmen have begun paving North Main street where the new federal building is to be located in accordance with the plans of the committee on roads, bridges and drains. The street will be paved for about 100 yards.

HOLYOKE SCHOOL PETITION HEARD

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Initiatory legal procedure in the Highland school controversy took place Wednesday when a petition was filed in superior court by a number of citizens and taxpayers of Holyoke against the Holyoke school committee and the contracting firm. The petition takes the form of a bill in equity, and asks that the respondents be restrained from furnishing the school and removing the old furnishings therefrom.

The contract has not yet met the approval of Mayor John J. White of Holyoke, and the petitioners claim that without his consent the contract is void. As several of the respondents were not present, a continuance of the case was ordered until next Wednesday.

GIDEONS END THEIR MEETING

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—The last day's convention of the Gideons, who have been holding daily sessions at the camp ground since Monday afternoon, consisted of three concerts by a Portland band, music by a Boston orchestra, songs by the First Baptist Male quartet of Portland and addresses by clergymen, traveling men and others interested in the work of Bibleing the hotels of America. There were 17 services during the day and night Wednesday.

The conspicuous feature of the meetings Wednesday was the receiving of pledges for Bibleing hotels.

SPRINGFIELD TO SEE AERO FLIGHT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Ralph M. Brown, of West Springfield, who is now one of the Thomas Brothers Aeroplane Company's flyers, and who will begin an engagement at Riverside park Saturday afternoon, arrived here from Bath, N. Y., with his hydroaeroplane, accompanied by Jess Van Ness, mechanic.

The machine was taken to Riverside park Wednesday night, and Brown and Van Ness will spend today and tomorrow in assembling it, regulating the motor and getting everything in readiness for the flights of Saturday.

PROGRESSIVES IN HOLYOKE MEET

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Organization of the Progressive party in this city was effected Wednesday night when Judge John Hildreth was elected chairman and E. M. Dickinson, vice-chairman. J. B. Weiss was made secretary and Arthur Ryan, treasurer.

Only one representative was nominated Wednesday night, Dr. G. G. Reed, consenting to serve as candidate in the tenth district.

SENATOR QUIGLEY NOT TO RUN
HOLYOKE, Mass.—Senator Frank N. Quigley said Wednesday night that he would not enter the contest for the senatorial nomination in the second Hampden district.

AMUSEMENTS

NANTASKET

TODAY—All Attractions Now Open
FULL SERVICE
Last Boat to Boston, 12:45 P. M.
STEAMERS FROM ROWE'S WHARF

PLYMOUTH

An Ideal All-Day Trip
Steamer Leaves Rowe's Wharf 10 A. M.
Music

WHEELING, W. VA., EXTENDS PLANS FOR RECREATION

Boys and Girls Provided With Four Public Playgrounds and a Social Center Through Women's Clubs and Trade Board

CITY TAKES INTEREST

WHEELING, W. Va.—It was the civic betterment division of the women's clubs that inaugurated the plan to give the children of Wheeling an opportunity to enjoy games and sports in the open air.

Because Wheeling is built compactly on a narrow five-mile strip of land between the Ohio river and foothills, it was difficult to procure suitable open spaces for playground purposes. But some years before this movement was projected a well-known plot of ground in the eastern part of the city had been turned into a park, and the public-spirited members of the women's clubs obtained the use of it from the city. Their first occupation of it for playground purposes soon revealed the practicability and popularity of their plan. This was the first organized result, and others that followed gave to the children of Wheeling four modernly-equipped spots in the open where they could frolic and play to their hearts' content.

To forestall any future financial stringency in the maintenance of the grounds the women's clubs submitted a plan of operation to the Wheeling Board of Trade and the outcome of their deliberations was the organization of the Wheeling Playground Association, Feb. 26, 1909, over which the Board of Trade exercises a paternal supervision in which the women's clubs maintain a representative and cooperative interest.

The playground association is supported mainly by public subscription and dues from the members, the membership being composed of men and women who pay into the treasury the sum of \$1 yearly. The revenues are further increased by many personal gifts. Finally, the city government was interested and responded to an appeal for assistance by the appointment of a park and playground commission, which cooperated with the playground association. The city has further recognized the successful operation of the playgrounds by appropriating a substantial sum yearly for operating them.

The first playground was established on city property in the East End park, July 10, 1909. A year later the second playground was inaugurated in the center of the city on property donated by the National Tube Company. Two years afterward the third playground was opened at the extreme southern limits of the city, and last year the board of education donated grounds for playground purposes under the supervision of the association. Government of the grounds is in the hands of nine directors and instructors, one or more instructors being present every day to guide and direct the children and enforce proper discipline. It has been discovered that the children prefer to have some directing hand rather than be left to their own devices. The object attained by these playgrounds is the bringing of the children together in large assemblages where their activities are constantly employed, and preventing them from wandering about forming improper associations in the streets and alleys.

The Wheeling Playground Association, not content with its successful summer experiences in affording diversion and pleasure for the children, in the winter of 1912-13 inaugurated a social center. It was an encouraging experiment, and greater success is anticipated in the coming winter. The city board of education gave the association the use of one of the public school buildings for conducting the social center.

The evenings given over to social center work are divided. The first part is used in entertaining the child with indoor games such as quito, shuffleboard, chess, dominoes, basketball, roller skating for the boys; folk dances, captain ball, crocheting and embroidery for the girls. To these meetings the parents of the children and adults were invited. After an hour and a half of play came the formal entertainment which included musical clubs, recitations, chalk talks, Y. M. C. A. lectures, moving pictures or spelling matches.

FUN FOR THE GIRLS IN A BALL GAME



Scene is typical of Wheeling, W. Va., public play spaces

COWS HOLD UP TROLLEY CARS
Cows being driven from Brighton through Charlestown to a farm in Reading caused a tie-up of trolley cars during the rush hours Wednesday night near Sullivan square. Almost half an hour elapsed before the street was cleared.

PLAYGROUNDS DEVELOP IN WHEELING



Joy and exercise found at giant stride

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON.—Capt. F. Johnson, third cavalry, to Winchester, Va., and report to commanding officer, cavalry camp of instruction, for duty.

Orders May 28 amended to direct Capt. A. C. Gillett, eighth cavalry, proceed to San Francisco and take transport Oct. 5 to join his regiment, Philippine department.

Captain Gillett relieved from further duty cavalry camp of instruction, Winchester, Va., and proceed to Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia, for duty until time to proceed to San Francisco.

Capt. Q. Gray, artillery corps, detailed member examining board, Ft. Monroe, Virginia, vice Maj. A. Hamilton, coast artillery corps, relieved.

Capt. W. G. Caples, corps of engineers, to Paulsboro, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., to investigate best type of explosive for the field.

Orders July 20 directing Capt. H. J. B. McElgin, coast artillery corps, report at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 20, amended to report Sept. 1.

Order July 3 directing First Lieut. N. W. Riley, infantry, return to proper station on completion matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, amended to rejoin proper station by Sept. 4.

Second Lieut. G. W. McClelland, ninth cavalry, to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 20, for temporary duty five days, thence to Ft. Riley, Kan., for duty mounted service schools.

First Lieut. A. D. Budd, ordnance department, report to chief of ordnance for temporary duty in his office for one month.

Leaves of absence—First Lieut. D. W. Strout, seventh infantry, one month; First Lieut. J. G. Boswell, infantry, 20 days; Capt. F. L. Graham, retired, three days.

Navy Orders

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. W. Shepard, detached naval hospital, Puget sound, Wash., to the Glacier.

Asst. Surg. F. H. Haigler, medical reserve corps, to naval hospital, New York, N. Y.

Chief Carpenter E. P. Schilling, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., to connection fitting out the Vestal and on board when commissioned.

Paymaster's Clerk S. M. Katzer, appointed, to the Minnesota.

Marine Corps Orders

Lieut.-Col. B. H. Fuller, detached marine barracks, Philadelphia; to army war college, Washington.

Capt. C. T. Westcott, detached marine barracks, Annapolis; to the Maryland.

Second Lieut. A. M. Jones, detached marine barracks, Guantanamo; to marine barracks, New York.

Movements of Vessels

The Hannibal arrived at North river, New York city.

The Osceola from Guantanamo to Key West.

The Culgoa arrived at Iona island, N. Y.

The Celtic arrived at Newport.

The Samar arrived at Kiukiang.

Commissions

Following naval officers have been commissioned as indicated:

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, from June 15, 1913.

Capt. H. F. Bryan, from July 1, 1913.

Comdr. S. P. Fullinwider, from July 1, 1913.

Lieut.-Comdr. Adolphus Andrews, from July 1, 1913; William Norris, from July 1, 1913.

Lieuts. C. B. Mayo, from July 1, 1913; R. V. Lowe, from June 15, 1913; W. B. Howe, from July 1, 1913.

Lieuts. (junior grade) G. C. Barnes,

from June 6, 1913; J. D. Smith, from June 6, 1913; W. R. Purnell, from June 6, 1913; M. R. Pierce, from June 6, 1913; J. C. Van de Carr, from June 6, 1913; A. D. Denny, from June 6, 1913; P. E. Speicher, from June 6, 1913; A. M. R. Allen, from June 6, 1913; A. M. Charlton, from June 6, 1913; Jules James, from June 6, 1913; R. A. Burg, from June 6, 1913.

Assistant Surgeons Louis Lehrfeld, medical reserve corps, from July 23, 1913; T. B. Holloway, medical reserve corps, from July 23, 1913; C. E. Treiblich, medical reserve corps, from July 14, 1913; P. P. McMurdo, medical reserve corps, from July 14, 1913; T. A. Fortescue, medical reserve corps, from July 15, 1913; J. D. Lane, medical reserve corps, from July 21, 1913; J. L. Manion, medical reserve corps, from July 16, 1913.

Notes

Secretary Daniels of the navy has signed a circular letter to the officers and men of the navy setting forth the department's desires that the full number of ensigns to be appointed from among the warrant officers be appointed each year.

Under existing law the appointment of 12 warrant officers to the grade of ensign is permitted each year, but in recent years only few have been appointed, or have applied for appointment. The restriction heretofore imposed on warrant officers who fail to qualify on their first examination to determine their fitness for the appointment to ensign has been removed, and hereafter there will be no limit to the number of times an applicant coming within the requirements of the law and regulations will be allowed to compete.

Secretary Daniels has changed his original intention and will arrive at Newport tomorrow, instead of Saturday, on the Dolphin.

CHILD LABOR LAW GIVES LAWRENCE SCHOOLS PROBLEM

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The law which prohibits the employment in factories of children between 14 and 16 more than eight hours a day has already caused the discharge of many children from the mills because of the inability of the millmen to adjust the working time to agree with the law. Many mill bosses are said to be planning to hire a man in the place of two children so that the departments can run on full time.

As a result of the discharges the school authorities face a problem in the overcrowding of the high school. No action has yet been taken by the school board for accommodations but the question will be considered at the next regular meeting.

WESTON TAX RATE 50 CENTS LOWER

WESTON, Mass.—Tax assessors announce the tax rate for 1913 as \$11.50 on \$1000. Although this is 50 cents less than in 1912, it is next to the highest rate ever prevailing in this town. The general increase in the valuation of the town, with a town grant smaller than usual, is responsible for the decrease in the rate this year.

The total valuation of the real estate and personal property is placed at nearly \$9,000,000. Real estate is worth about \$3,000,000, and personal property is valued at practically \$5,000,000, both showing gains for the past year. There are over 600 poll tax payers.

MR. MACDONALD CHOSEN TO SPEAK

CLEVELAND, O.—As the representative of Canada, J. A. MacDonald of Toronto will speak at the Perry centennial celebration exercises at Put-in-Bay on Sept. 10, according to an announcement of the committee made Wednesday.

Former President Taft will speak for the United States. President Wilson will attend and make an address.

IMMIGRANT TESTS DEMANDED

CHICAGO—Stronger safeguards against admission of immigrants by literacy and other tests were demanded in the platform adopted by the American Federation of Patriotic Voters here Wednesday. D. J. Reynolds of Minneapolis was chosen president.

TAX LIMIT HEARING HELD

BROCKTON, Mass.—With three persons in attendance a public hearing was held at city hall Wednesday night for discussing the new law giving city councils authority to establish a tax limit. Only the mayor and a councilman spoke.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 15 times, per line, 15c; 16 to 35 times, per line, 18c; 36 or more times, per line, 20c; measure, 16 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 18c; measure, 16 lines to the inch.

Toronto City Estates LIMITED

Cumulative preferred shares in the Toronto City Estates, Limited, giving a dividend of **Six Per Cent Per Annum** payable half yearly, are offered to investors. The sale of a limited number of these preferred shares is being made on behalf of clients and with every five shares purchased is given one fully paid common share as a bonus. This is an opportunity for investment which should appeal to the most conservative investors.

APPLY TO ROBINS LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA, OR NO. 1 CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND

MARSTONS MILLS, CAPE COD, MASS.—Commodious country estate on beautiful lake, one-half mile from bay; fine macadam roads; six acres land, large colonial house, seventeen rooms, bath, sun-parlor, seven fireplaces, all modern conveniences; garage, 1000 ft. long, including vegetable garden, fruit of all kinds, asparagus, magnificent shade trees, tennis court; good reason for selling; low price. For information, views, or apply to DR. J. H. HIGGINS, Marston Mills, or C. L. GIFFORD, R. E. Agt. Cotuit, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—NORTH DAKOTA
FOR SALE—The northeast quarter of section 20, township 135, range 51, situated in Morton County, North Dakota, five miles northwest from Flasher, North Dakota. For price and terms address Mrs. ELIZABETH BURT, 539 West End ave., New York City.

REAL ESTATE—Improved and unimproved famous Red River Valley lands. Write S. L. THOMAS, Fargo, N. D.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Pullman private car Commonwealth, occupied by Benjamin F. Jones and party, passed through Boston over the New York Central and Boston & Maine roads en route from Pittsburgh, this morning, to York Harbor, Me.

For the accommodation of Woonsocket, R. I., baseball admirers en route to Boston and return today, the New Haven road provided a special train at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, returning from the South station at 6:15 p. m.

Fred Tucker, relief director in pneumatic tower No. 1, South station, accompanied by his mother, is spending his vacation at Brooklyn and West Point, N. Y.

The crew despatchers of the eastern district, New Haven road, are in session at South station to complete details in connection with Labor day traffic.

The motive power department of the Boston & Maine road has received from the Concord shops 19 standard passenger engines completely rebuilt and equipped with acetylene gas head lights.

For the accommodation of the Blooming Grove M. E. church of Troy, N. Y., the Boston & Albany road operated a special train from Rensselaer, N. Y., to Boston and return today, arriving at South station at 12:30 o'clock noon. The special returns at 6:07 p. m.

Charles Clark, a veteran Boston & Maine railroad passenger conductor running between Boston and Marlboro, Mass., is spending a two weeks' vacation in camp at Rangeley lakes, Me.

The operating department of the New Haven road handled 1715 passengers from New Bedford to Boston and return yesterday, on account of the provision clerks excursion, using two 13-car special trains.

The Adams Express Company received at South station over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads yesterday a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard horses consigned to the Boston market, Brighton delivery.

ORGANIZATION OF I. T. U. IS PROBLEM

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Consideration of the "Seattle plan," which provides for the reorganization of the governing machinery of the union, vesting in an executive committee of 20 the powers now held by the officers, comes before the International Typographical Union convention today for consideration to-day. The proposal to make Indianapolis, Ind., the permanent convention place after 1914 may come up also.

President Lynch and Delegate Hutchens of Cincinnati disputed on Wednesday an amendment which provided that it shall be unlawful to install in any printing office blind clocks or electrical devices on line-casting or typesetting machinery, whereby the operators cannot readily see the number of lines enumerated. The substitute urged that the local unions ignore the use of such appliances. The substitute was adopted 178 to 74.

FALL RIVER MILLS TO RESUME WORK

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The Fall River Iron Works, one of the biggest cotton cloth manufacturing plants in the country, which started a period of curtailment on May 10, will resume operations on Aug. 25, one week from next Monday, announcements to that effect having been posted in all of the mills of the concern Wednesday.

I. W. W. UNION OFFICIAL FINED

William Rubin, secretary of the I. W. W. Waiters' union, was arrested Wednesday on a charge of distributing cards in the street, and later was fined \$5 by Judge Creed in the municipal court.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

EASIER WASH DAYS
TRY A Kalamazoo Washer for 30 days and see what fine work it does.
FACTORY TO YOU—ONLY \$4.00
No jobbers or dealers profits. Write us for catalog today.
Kalamazoo Manufacturing Company, 424 No. Church Street, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

PERSIAN IVORY DOOR PLATES
One of the most conservative and beautiful door plates made. Will never tarnish; guaranteed a life time. Has a mother of pearl effect. In ordering send check for \$1.00 with your name spelled plainly to F. H. A. GARDNER, Plainville, Mass.

GRINDSTONES
GRINDSTONE AND BEST BLUE RUBSTONE MANUFACTURERS

Herbert Macgregor & Co.
5 HUSTLERGATE, BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
Quotations given F. O. B. Liverpool

JEWELRY
W. E. TAYLOR
15 years with Smith, Patterson & Co. JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, Repairing and Order Work
5 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
330 VARIETIES
QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP
51 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

ROOMS
BERKELEY ST., 249 (near Commonwealth av.)—Furnished rooms with breakfast if desired. Telephone B. B. 3539-M.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 128, Suite 4—Well fur. rooms for 1 or 2 persons; also basement room \$1.50. Tel. B. B. 4807-M.

WESTLAND AVE., 57—Light rooms near Fenway; C. H. W.; tourists accom.; summer rates. HARRIS. Tel. Back Bay 2017-M.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
FOR SALE—The W. A. King herd of registered Shetland ponies; also farm consisting of 80 acres, 200 South st., Raynham, Mass.

LAWYERS
WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
New York address 803 W. 150th St.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.
ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

HOUSES TO LET—PITTSBURGH
11-ROOM DWELLING, on Murray Hill ave., E. E.; house in good repair; will paper to suit tenant. Inquire 1414 Keenan building.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
MARION TYLER
Voice Training, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Training for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc.
402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 3681, Chicago

PAINTING AND DECORATING
OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating, Paints, Glass, Wall Paper. Telephone North 1635.
1230 Clybourn Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

ROOMS—CHICAGO
TO RENT—Large room, connecting with bath; also large living room suitable for gentlemen, large porch, ar. lake and I. C. ex. Tel. Mid. 9407.

APARTMENTS TO LET
TO RENT—Housekeeping suite; 3 rooms, dining room, bedroom, private bath and porch; light and airy. Tel. Mid. 9457.

LAWYERS
ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

Chicago Merchants
may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. N. VEAZIEY, 750 People's Gas Bldg.

BOOKS

PICTURE SPELLING BOOK
(Patented)
An instructive book of heavy board leaves. Brilliantly colored pictures with perforations underneath arranged to receive the alphabet letters contained in a receptacle in the book. Size 5 1/2 x 11 in. Price \$1 postpaid.
IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, Publishers, Lakeside Bldg., Adams & Clark Sts., CHICAGO.

POULTRY
REDUCE the cost of living by buying this house; price \$10, capacity 12 hens; write for free circular showing 20 different styles. C. YOUNG BOX CO., Randolph, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—Working housekeeper for small family; must be clean, experienced and plain cooking; orders or Canadian pref.; ref. req. Haymarket 2555-M.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISING TRUNKS AND BAGS

BUY Bankhardt's TRUNKS AND LEATHER GOODS
438-440 BACE ST.

CLEANING AND DYEING
ATTENTION—We clean and dye all kinds of garments and household articles equal to new; prices cheerfully submitted if desired; parcel post packages prepaid; all express charges on orders amounting to \$5.00 we pay both ways. Use the parcel post when you can. THE FRENCH BENEFIT DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING MEN'S APPAREL

F. A. COWLBECK CO.
Sell the Better Things That Men Wear
HATS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS
106 West Main Street

BARBER SHOPS
CLEAN BATH ROOMS; laundry agency; safety razors sharpened by electrical machine; best of tonorial work. W. J. ALLCOCK, 124 W. Main st., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BAKERY
YOU DEMAND cleanliness and quality; we guarantee it. BRYANT'S BAKERY, 304-306 W. Main st.; phone 728.

CLEANSERS
THE PARIS Cleaners and Dyers, 222 W. Main st. Our time is devoted to the public for first-class work. Phone 157.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING ROOMS—NEW YORK
W. 56TH ST., 326—Single and double rooms in quiet, well kept house; convenient location. Tel. Columbus 7565.

ROOMS—BROOKLYN, N. Y.
41 FT. GREENE PLACE
Select rooms; running water; subway, elevated.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Intended to appear in all editions of

SATURDAY'S MONITOR
Should reach the Monitor office

NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON
To insure proper Classification

Those Wishing to Buy Real Estate, Hire Apartments or Place Mortgages Will Find on the Real Estate Page a List of Advertisers Representing Nearly Every Section of the Country

If their offerings do not interest you select the Real Estate Broker who specializes in the locality you desire and you will find that he has a much larger list to select from than appears in his advertisement. You will get better service and more individual attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish you with the names of reliable brokers in any locality in Metropolitan Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

81 A DAY AND VACATION PLEASE—In summer camp for two weeks; accustomed to cooking for vegetarians. F. M. GRACEY, Harrison, Me., 20.

ASSEMBLERS—Young men, with technical education on machine shop exp. out of town; 15c per hour. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOK FORWARDER in Malden, 815 week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, good at figures, in the city; \$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLOTH FOLDER, polished, in the city; \$8 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COAL DEMONSTRATOR, out of town, 3 years' experience on Hawley down draft system; 40-50c per hour. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GRAFTSMAN, machine and heating engineer, in the city; \$30 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTROTYPING BUILDERS and molders wanted, experienced, for steady work; pay to eight men. Apply, giving age, references and wages expected, to GEO. P. WILKINS, 1000 Washington st., Boston.

ELEVATOR BOYS, American parents, age wanted; must be over 18, 2-3 Saturday. J. SEGERSON, 140 Boylston st., Boston.

ENGINEER, second-class license, institution out of town; \$70 month, with board, room and washing. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, third-class license, and washer in Roxbury; \$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN wanted; one who can run an automobile; Protestant, with references. J. J. BRIGHT, 91 Salisbury rd., Brookline, Mass.

HANDY MAN, automobile work, in Brighton; must have factory exp.; \$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HORSE SHOER, out of town; \$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

IRON COMPOSITOR wanted, E. L. HILBERT & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

JOB PRESS FEEDER, young man; \$8-10 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LINEMAN, in city; \$3.50 per day. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR wanted on high-grade book work. E. L. HILBERT & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

MACHINISTS in Lynn, all-round men; 27-30c per hour. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SPECIAL MACHINE OPERATOR, union, 4 years' experience, in the city; \$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, Dorchester; temporary position; \$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, efficient girl wanted. C. H. GREELEY, 63 Melcher st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, Protestant, with some knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply by letter or call from 7 to 9 a. m. H. H. COLEMAN, 1000 Washington st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHY TEACHER wanted at once, Isaac Pitman system for an advanced pupil. HELEN MOSE, 97 Thayer st., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 409-74.

WAITRESS, summer hotel in Winthrop; \$5 per week and board and room. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESS (young), for Chelsea; \$7 per week and board. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESS, neat appearing and tall, restaurant in the city; \$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESS, extra, for fair in N. H., Aug. 19, 20, 21; \$1 per day and all expenses. Call Thursday at 10 a. m. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESSES for summer resort in N. E., for remainder of season; \$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—A reliable girl to help mother care for baby boy in summer camp; one who appreciates good home and camp pleasures. MRS. BROWN, 25 Webster st., Somerville.

WANTED—Lady or gentleman for amateur printing; only highest grade workmanlike considered. J. H. FOSTER, 1000 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—First-class carpet layer. Apply to Mr. HUGHES, 4th floor, FORBES & WALLACE, Springfield, Mass.

WEAVERS on carpets, Amsterdam, N. Y.; \$15-\$18 per week, and bonus. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced real estate clerk in Brookline; must be American and qualified to bring references; good opportunity. A. V. HARRINGTON, 19 Saxton rd., Newton Highlands, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

CORSET FITTER and agent wanted. MRS. ELEANOR CLAPP, 462 Boylston st., Boston, rm. 201.

CORSET FITTER wanted, MADAME CLARK, 462 Boylston st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED SALESGIRLS wanted; those living good experience can secure permanent employment; good salary. Apply to C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE, An Exclusive Shop for Women, 5 Temple pl., Boston.

FACTORY FORELADY, middle-aged woman, no previous exp.; \$5 per wk. to start, hours 7-5:30. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, Stoneham, on leather specialties, hours to 7-6; \$5 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FOLDING MACHINE FEEDER, printing office; experienced; 12c per hour. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL (white) in small institution; plain cooking; state wages expected and references; good home to right party. MRS. GOWING, 201 Box 70, Medford, Mass.

GENERAL LAUNDRY HELP wanted. Call L. R. RICHARDSON BROS., 51 Charles st., Boston.

GIRLS wanted to learn all kinds of stitching room work; factory making work; no previous exp. needed. ALISTAIR HUTCHINS, South Braintree, Mass. 14.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman wanted for family of 2; good home for high school girls. C. MAXNARD, 109 Johnsonbury Center, Vermont.

MAID wanted for general housework; Protestant, Finnish, Swedish or down East; preferred; would consider all ages; girl, 3 in family. MRS. E. W. BRIGHT, 35 Williston rd., Brookline, Tel. 526-16.

MOTHERLY WOMAN wanted to help in day nursery; must be fond of children; no evening or Sunday work; \$12 per week. Apply MATRON, 144 Princeton st., East Boston.

POWER STITCHER, experienced on all kinds of work; \$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

POWER STITCHER, children's dresses; place work. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

POWER STITCHER, experienced on Wilcox & Gibbs machine; \$8-10 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

POWER STITCHER, experienced on top, foxing, stitching or closing figures or plain work. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, 20 years' experience and references; \$18 per week; business college training. Mention No. 10270. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 05-2900.

BOOKKEEPER or office clerk, residence Quincy, 20, single; good experience; \$10-12 per week. Mention No. 10298. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 05-2900.

BOOKKEEPER, high-class man, fluent penman, desires small set of books for forenoon work. Address: GEO. 17 BICKMAN, 20 Milk st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, high and business school education (21), desires position where there is opportunity for advancement; willing to start for \$12. LOUIS L. ALTHULER, 33 Irving st., Boston.

CONGRESSMEN GO TO EUROPE AT CALL OF HAGUE

Interparliamentary Union Meeting to Be Attended by Senators and Representatives—Palace of Peace Exercises Precede

EQUAL RIGHTS SOUGHT

Institution Supported by All Nations Having Legislative Chambers Will Discuss Ways to Help World Friendliness

WASHINGTON—Members of the American Congress who are to attend the sessions of the Interparliamentary Union this year at The Hague have already sailed for Europe. Among the last to depart was Representative F. C. Stevens of the St. Paul, Minn., district. Representative Richard Barthold of Missouri, president of the American group of the union, and Representative James L. Slaydon of Texas are two other members of the House appointed officially to represent the American Congress. Senators Burton of Ohio and Williams of Mississippi, owing to the tariff discussion and other important legislative questions now engaging the attention of the Senate, will be unable to attend. In all it is understood that the United States will be represented by about half a dozen men, members of the two branches of Congress.

An event that will precede the formal meeting of the conference this year will be the dedication of the Carnegie peace palace at The Hague. This ceremony will occur on Friday, Aug. 29, and will be attended by practically all the dele-

ELKO, NEV., IN THE CATTLE AND SHEEP COUNTRY, ADVANCING



Looking over Elko, Nev.

ELKO, Nev.—Elko county, of which this thriving town of about 2000 population is the county seat, is the center of the greatest cattle and sheep ranges of this state, and there is an extensive farming section in the immediate vicinity. Elko lies on both the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific railroads and is the business center of a large territory. From this town north a stock raising and mining region extends as far as the Idaho line. There are the valleys of the Owyhee, Bruneau and Salmon rivers, whose waters finally reach the Columbia and the Pacific. This is, as yet, a country far from railroad communication, but it is well watered and has bright possibilities for colonization.

gates to the conference, representing all the civilized countries of the world. The formal sessions of the conference will begin Tuesday, Sept. 2, and will continue until Thursday, Sept. 4, inclusive.

Founded in 1887 by Sir Randal Cremer of the British House of Commons the Interparliamentary Union was intended to perform some such function in the way of international parliamentary action as the Hague tribunal is now performing for the executive branches of the governments of the world. The aim of the founders was to bring about international agreements for legislative action by the various governments on arbitration, the promotion of commercial relations, granting of equal rights to all nations and their citizens, and the enjoyment of common privileges by all.

The Interparliamentary Union has the support of all nations and maintains a permanent bureau at The Hague, of

which the Hon. Chr. L. Lange is the secretary general. To meet the expenses appropriations are made annually by the national legislatures, the Congress of the United States contributing \$2500 as its share.

The membership of the union is confined to actual members of the national legislative bodies of the world. Enrolled in its membership are more than 2000 members of the national legislative bodies of all countries having parliaments, namely: Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Japan and the United States.

The conferences of the Interparliamentary Union are held annually or biennially, as the case may be, and usually in the parliament buildings of the government of the country entertaining the conference. The last conference was held at

Geneva, Switzerland, in September, 1912. A movement is already on foot for the holding of the conference of 1915 in the United States, in view of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco during that year. The only conference held in the United States thus far was in 1904. It was one of the most notable gatherings that has ever met for the promotion of closer and more friendly relations between the nations. As the direct outcome of this meeting the President of the United States took the official action which led to the second Hague conference in 1907.

The Interparliamentary Union is absolutely non-partisan. It does not concern itself with the internal affairs of any country. It imposes no obligation upon its members except adherence to the principle of arbitration as a means of settling international controversies.

Many of the members of the Congress of the United States are members of the union, and they assert that in the 26 years of its existence it has done great and practical service in the cause of international peace, in the promotion of international arbitration and in cementing and developing the friendly relations between the great and smaller nations. They say that inasmuch as it numbers among its members many of the leading statesmen in the various parliamentary bodies who are in close touch with the cabinets and foreign offices it possesses a power and influence second to those of no other organization with like objects in view.

BOYS CLUB GETS OHLER LIBRARY

PORTLAND, Me.—The Portland Boys' Club has received the library of William H. Ohler of this city and over 1000 books have been moved to the rooms of the club on Fore street.

The list includes many of fiction, and books for young boys, and there are many of a historic nature.

Superintendent Fruh said that the new collection added to the one that for some time has been maintained will give the 800 boys excellent reading. During June over 475 books were taken from the library.

AMBOY, ILL., IN FARM COUNTRY NEAR GREEN RIVER PARK



Business street in city of Amboy, Ill.

AMBOY, Ill.—This city of 1700 people is centrally located in Lee county, surrounded by a rich farming country. There are good public schools, the streets are lighted by electricity and the business streets have boulevard lamps and are paved. There are two banks and good stores of various kinds. Adjoining the city is a 30-acre natural park of forest trees, which is well kept up and is located on Green river. Adjoining the park is the Lee county fair grounds, where a first class fair is held every fall. Two factories are located here, the Sanitary Creamery and the Entorf Oil Filter factory.

COMPETITION FOR MISSION BUILDER OTTAWA BUILDING CHOSEN FOR CHINA

OTTAWA, Ont.—Regulations have been announced by the special commission of architects in regard to the competitive plans for the new Dominion departmental buildings at Ottawa. The competition is to be open to the empire.

Two, and probably three, buildings will be erected with about 500 feet of superficial floor space. The first designs are to be of a general character, and from these will be selected for further elaboration by their authors.

The successful architect among this six will receive a 5 per cent commission for carrying his plans into execution.

TORONTO, Ont.—William C. Leonard, of Edmonton, Alberta, has been appointed a missionary builder for China by the subcommittee of the Methodist Missionary Society of Toronto. This appointment marks the beginning of a building staff of experienced contractors to supervise the necessary building in China.

Mr. Leonard is the second experienced builder who has been sent to China by the Methodist church for missionary purposes. The other builder left some four years ago together with one of Toronto's architects, F. E. L. Abrey.

TEXAS COLLEGE CORRELATED BY BAPTIST BOARD

Wayland Institution Under Dominion of the General Convention and One of the Official Schools of the Denomination

\$58,000 IS TO BE RAISED

PLAINVIEW, Tex.—The Texas Baptist educational board has obtained control of the Wayland Baptist College, which has now become one of the official Baptist colleges of the state. It has gone into the correlation in the best shape that any college ever has gone in, and its buildings and equipment are among the best of the Texas Baptist colleges. Its main building is three stories high and basement, is fireproof throughout, and cost \$150,000.

The correlation was brought about by 27 prominent and well-to-do citizens of Plainview pledging themselves to raise \$58,000 of the college indebtedness, whereupon Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Wayland, founders of the college, who already have donated about \$100,000 to the institution, giving a deed of trust to D. W. McGlasson as trustee for these 27 men to lands near the college worth more than \$100,000. This land is already cut into town lots and is to be sold and the proceeds will go to the paying off of the \$58,000 above mentioned.

The Baptist educational board takes over the remainder of the college debt, \$50,000, and will assist in liquidating same.

The correlation insures the success of Wayland College and it is believed it will now grow rapidly.

The Methodists own Seth Ward College of this city. It has a fine three-story building and other equipment and is free of all indebtedness; and the past year's session has been most successful.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—By Oct. 6, white woman for cooking and laundry work; family 2 adults and child. MRS. E. K. ROSTINE, 1010 N. York city. Apply by letter only. 20

WOMAN who is able to produce new ideas in ribbon and trimmings, can obtain permanent position, good wages, at F. NEWMAN, 40 E. 21st st., New York city. Apply by letter only. 20

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, CORRESPONDENT (37), single, seeks position; experienced traveling salesman; will go anywhere. ALBERT W. BOWELL, 1414 Keenan bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. 16

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, desires permanent position; capable of taking full charge, acting as executive; wide experience; foreign references. K. EVERETT, 3 South Elliott st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

ASSISTANT STEWARD on ship—Young man (24) wants steady position; experience. H. NEWMAN, 2100 Lexington av., New York. 16

ATTENDANT, graduate, 14 years experience, wishes position; best city references. ROBERT CADY, 161 W. 30th st., New York. 16

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN—College man, factory and garage experience, desires position with firm where ability and ambition count; references. J. T. BROWN, 318 West 57th st., New York. 16

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER (29), executive ability, with long mercantile experience; can take full charge of office. C. O. RICHTER, 362 W. 153d st., New York. 16

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss German, single, thoroughly competent mechanic and driver, able to operate and repair any car; conversant with English, French, German and Italian, desires position; 8 years' experience on American cars; references; highest references. CARL SCHMIDT, 1222 Lexington av., New York. 16

CLERK—Young man (24) desiring to fill vacancy occasioned during summer months; knows typewriting, filing systems and handling books; references. J. T. BROWN, 227 Audubon av., New York. 16

CLERK, married man, with experience as shipping clerk and packer, wants situation; willing to do any part of clerical work; references. H. HAUGREY, 127 E. 15th st., New York. 16

HAY WATCHMAN or timekeeper wants situation; would do similar work. LEANDER BUCK, 132 E. 125th st., New York. 16

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT for sales, advertising or general manager; has held similar positions; experienced in office, factory and territory work; also as foreign representative; able branch manager; references. H. N. CARPENTER, 2333 Dime Bank bldg., Detroit, Mich. 16

FOREMAN, 35 years' experience—Position as working foreman; 15 years' experience; best references; city or country; married. J. C. MACKIN, 508 W. 171st st., care Cameron, New York. 16

GENERAL WORK of any kind wanted by man (40), neat, intelligent; family of children; steady work desired. FRED J. CALL, 221 E. 90th st., New York. 16

GENERAL WORK of any kind wanted by young man. EMIL J. DECKER, 1550 Minford pl., New York. 16

GENERAL WORK—Young married man desires situation of any kind; best of references. G. H. DICKSON, 5 Linden ter., W. Penn st., Philadelphia. 16

HORSEMAN, thorough knowledge horses, many years' experience; references; four years' steady employment; J. JOSEPH CLAYTON, care Wynn's liver stable, Carnegie ave., Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y. 16

HOUSEMAN, 22 Scotch, wants position in private family; can wait on table; experienced. CHARLES C. ROBINSON, 136 E. 127th st., New York city. 16

JOB COMPOSITOR, 25 French, little English, wishes position in Boston; night work. G. C. PLUMHANS, 355 W. 45th st., New York city. 16

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MAN (24), well educated, experienced, executive ability, knowledge of German and bookkeeping, desires responsible position. Address E. K. KRAFT, P. O. Box 23, Rutherford, N. J. 16

MANAGER of general store, or lunch room—Young man wants position; would go on fruit farm; unquestionable references. JOHN MAYHUGH, 1535 Hall st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants farming; capable, best references. CHARLES H. HART, 325 10th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

OFFICE MAN, 32, 15 years' practical experience and highest references, desires position in that capacity. CHARLES WEST, 171 Morris st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

OFFICE MANAGER OR ASSISTANT—Young married man, English and American experience, desires position in England or New York state; highest references. WM. E. KELLAWAY, 4430 Dover st., Chicago. 16

REPRESENTATIVE—Would manage this district for a reliable company; 10 years' business experience, active, clean character. LUDWIG A. SCHWARTZ, 812 6th st., New York. 16

SALESMAN (24), college graduate, intelligent, industrious, good address, wishes position as road salesman. L. J. HEALY, 612 E. 17th st., New York. 16

SALESMAN or stock clerk—Young man wants position in embroidery house; thorough knowledge of embroidery. J. SCHISLER, 214 West 14th st., New York. 16

STENOGRAPHER—Situation wanted by young man, married; highest references; city or country. J. H. WEAVER, 10 Bergen st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

TRAVELING COMPANION—Young man, gentleman; American, good education, neat dresser; have traveled from N. Y. to Cal.; references. REED JONES, 43 Ryerson st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

WINDOW DRESSER and floor manager, 12 years' experience in department stores; New York city; references. ALEX. G. FADER, Box 109, Princeton, N. J. 16

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, colored, want positions as janitor, cook and luncheon waiter; references. MRS. J. E. MOORE, 130 Second av., New York. 16

YOUNG MAN (24), ambitious and willing, good education, desires position of trust with fair salary to start; best references. JOHN J. TONDI, 1536 First st., New York. 16

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes clerical position with reliable company; best of references. FRED W. GROSS, 12 Jay st., New York. 16

YOUNG MAN, 22, wants position where intelligence and honesty are rewarded; New Jersey; will go anywhere. MICHAEL LEDER, 170 E. 112th st., New York. 16

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT, experienced, would take charge of elderly person; references. MRS. J. B. JAMES, 39 School st., New York. 16

ATTENDANT, experienced, would take charge of small child or elderly person for business person during business hours; Brooklyn or New York preferred; wages small. MRS. J. B. JAMES, 39 School st., New York. 16

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS—Young woman desires position; references. MRS. NORA DEVINE, 309 51st av., Jersey City, N. J. 16

COMPANION, ATTENDANT—Middle-aged, refined woman, desires position as companion with adult or child; best references. MRS. NARITA WIENKE, 46 Van Heusen st., Jersey City, N. J. 16

COMPANION-ATTENDANT—Refined lady, ability and experience desired position leading to responsibility; willing to go out of town. ELIZABETH SPIRIT, 107 E. 124th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

DAY WORK wanted by first-class colored laundress; references. VIOLA BUTLER, 151 W. 132d st., New York. 20

DAY WORK wanted or laundry to take home; references. VIOLA BUTLER, 151 W. 132d st., New York. 20

DRESSMAKER, expert, from Vienna, speaking English and French, desires employment by the day; \$3. Apply by letter only. MISS MCKEUGH, 515 W. 151st st., New York. 16

FRENCH NURSERY GOVERNESS or useful companion; refined, excellent references, wants position; \$40-50. MISS MULLEN, 87 W. 106th st., New York city. 16

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by colored girl in small family, or would go as lady's maid; city or country; good references. HILDA L. JACOBS, 2157 Madison av., New York. 16

GOVERNESS—Refined young woman would like position out of town; speaks German; references. MISS ALICE PACKS, 427 4th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined young woman would like position as housekeeper or teacher children music and drawing; handy at domestic work; references. MRS. J. GRISWOLD, Riverhead, L. I. 16

HOUSEKEEPER-COMpanion or mother's helper—Position desired by refined young lady, capable and willing; highest references; city or country; good traveler. MISS M. MACKENZIE, 220 W. 107 st., New York. 16

HOUSEWORK—Young colored girl would like a position as light housekeeper, or day work. MRS. J. WEAVER, 10 Bergen st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Position desired in hotel or private family employment; capable of directing and supervising staff of help; by woman who understands the directing of a household; references. LOUISE M. GILCHRIST, 751 Lake st., New York. 16

MOTHER'S HELPER, 5 years in present home, wants situation. MARY ALBRIGHT, 1325 Montgomery av., Philadelphia, Pa. 16

READER—Cultured lady desires employment. MRS. H. SAUBERGER, 302 W. 111th st., New York. 16

TUTOR desires employment, teaching foreign and English, Greek, Latin, French, German and Roman history, and elementary subjects. Address MISS MADELINE WILSON, 21 Morris st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

WANTED—By competent seamstress, plain sewing or repairing; \$1.50 per day; references. MRS. F. D. FULLER, 141 W. 15th st., New York. 16

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, colored, want positions as janitor, cook and luncheon waiter; references. MRS. J. E. MOORE, 130 Second av., New York. 16

UPPER LEATHER BUYER, first class, and doing shoe foreman; references. C. M. HUNTER, 133 Martin st., Milwaukee, Wis. 16

WANTED—Position as private secretary, correspondent or chief clerk/railroad preferred; any position of trust with ability is needed. J. S. SHEPARDSON, 211 E. 45th st., Chicago. 16

WANTED by experienced married man, place on a farm, the year round. A. B. CRAWFORD, Prairie Hall, Ill. 16

HELP WANTED—MALE

COLLEGE GRADUATE wanted to teach English and German in small rural school; preparatory school; references. N. L. LYME, O. 16

WATCHMAKER and engraver—Steady position and satisfactory salary for good workman, experienced and reasonably fast. CALVIN K. CLAVER, South Bend, Ind. 16

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MILLINERY MAKERS, experienced, inquire SHIELD & TUBBS, 6545 Euclid av., Cleveland, O. 16

WANTED—Operator for Elliott-Fisher billing machine in wholesale clothing house. SCHOENBERG BROS., 529 Franklin st., Chicago. 16

WANTED—Girl (white) for general housework; 6-room apartment. MRS. GENIWIN, 5246 Kenmore av., Chicago. Tel. Edgewater 571. 16

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT—Railroad and manufacturing experience, thoroughly posted in disbursements, interstate commerce commission regulations; temperate, reliable, first-class references. J. G. ANDRUS, 632 Cleveland st., Elgin, Ill. 16

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT desires position; 3 years' experience in mechanical and architectural tracing. ALBERT A. BAUMISTER, 6145 So. Center av., Chicago. 16

ARTIST—Young married man wants position as commercial artist; a temperate, reliable worker; samples on request; Illinois preferred. L. G. BURNS, 453 W. Prairie st., Decatur, Ill. 16

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER, 25, with thorough knowledge of the profession, desires an opening. JULIUS LAWRENCE, 1653 S. Turner av., Chicago, Ill. 14

BARBER, first class, licensed, colored, temperate, reliable; references; would leave city. H. HENRY C. COLLINS, 3054 Prairie av., Chicago. 16

CLERK, collector, salesman or representative; married, neat appearance, reliable; wants any position where there will be opportunity to advance on merit; recommendations. H. B. DAVIS, 1318A College av., East St. Louis, Ill. 16

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT for sales, advertising or general manager; has held similar positions; experienced in office, factory and territory work; also as foreign representative; able branch manager; references. H. N. CARPENTER, 2333 Dime Bank bldg., Detroit, Mich. 16

FIRST-CLASS BARBER, English and American experience, seeks situation as manager or otherwise in Victoria or Vancouver. B. C. J. TOWNLEY, 1523 John st., St. Joseph, Mo. 16

HOTEL CLERK wants situation, day or night; middle-aged; experienced; will go anywhere. ROGER T. DIXON, care Hotel Oakley, O. 16

OFFICE MANAGER OR ASSISTANT—Young married man, English and American experience, desires position in England or New York state; highest references. WM. E. KELLAWAY, 4430 Dover st., Chicago. 16

ORGANIST—Englishman desires position; well up in church work; English training and experience; British Columbia or Victoria preferred. J. L. TOWNSEND, 2217 Faron st., St. Joseph, Mo. 16

PAINTER—Situation wanted by first-class painter, handy with tools, for estate work; would prove valuable to owner of large estate. EDWARD LOYCE, 724 Jackson av., Chicago. 16

SALESMAN—Single man, experienced in dry goods, carpets; strong; excellent stockkeeper; fair trimmer. OLIVER M. ANSTAD, 1201 Terminal station, Peoria, Ill. 16

SALESMAN—American of good qualifications, wants position, city or traveling. HARRY WILDE, 735 So. 44th st., Chicago. 16

SALESMAN (27), 10 years' practical experience, desires position in office, training in accordance with best methods; French, German, Italian, English languages; references. SAMUEL TELMORIER, 1053 Argyle st., Chicago. 16

TRAVELING SALESMAN, experienced, who can produce results, desires to connect permanently with reliable house; call liberty Aug. 15. S. J. DENITON, 33 E. Broadway, Cleveland, O. 16

TUTOR—Well-educated graduate desires employment; 20 years' experience. NANCY BREWSTER, 717 Kenwood parkway, Minneapolis, Minn. 16

UPPER LEATHER BUYER, first class, and doing shoe foreman; references. C. M. HUNTER, 133 Martin st., Milwaukee, Wis. 16

WANTED—Position as private secretary, correspondent or chief clerk/railroad preferred; any position of trust with ability is needed. J. S. SHEPARDSON, 211 E. 45th st., Chicago. 16

WANTED by experienced married man, place on a farm, the year round. A. B. CRAWFORD, Prairie Hall, Ill. 16

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT want situation with elderly lady; would travel. MRS. I. B. WILLYAMS, Box 87, Montgomery, O. 16

ATTENDANT-COMpanion—Refined woman wants position; \$15 week; best references. MRS. A. M. CONLEY, 3453 Kimbark av., Chicago, Tel. Midway 2837. 16

ATTENDANT OR TRAVELING companion—Aged lady with lady or children; references. MRS. S. FRANCHER, 3516 Lake av., Chicago. Douglas 2906. 16

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, competent, familiar with all office details, desires position in Detroit, Mich.; will be at liberty after September 1. Address EMMA J. SMITH, 128 N. Pleasant st., Oberlin, O. 16

CHIEF CLERK, experienced, desires position in public school; best of references; will be furnished. JESSIE P. HASKELL, 20 N. Pleasant st., Oberlin, O. 16

TEACHER, graduate of 4-year college course in home economics, desire to teach domestic art, domestic science, English or history; references. MISS LUTIE HOPKINS BALL, 100 Madison av., Grand Rapids, Mich. 16

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEW YORK HERALD—The country is in no mood to look with complacency upon any attempt, no matter from what source, to play politics with this Mexican situation. No possible good can come of the effort of some Republican senators to embarrass the administration by calling for an investigation to be conducted by the Senate committee on foreign relations. These gentlemen know that all the facts concerning conditions in Mexico are in the possession of the department of state, and there can have been no concealment from President Wilson. They should keep quiet. So should those senators from the Southwest, who, in their catering to the jingo sentiment of Texas and other states along the border, are making things harder for the administration. And this admonition applies with equal force to senators who—whether they know it or not—are being influenced by those elements which would seize upon the plight of a sister republic to depose her of some of her territory. Senators have a very inadequate conception of their duty to the country when they contribute, in any way, to the difficulties of what is already a very difficult problem. The policy of the United States toward Mexico must be based upon considerations of right and justice. The problem is in no sense one of party.

Upon President Wilson rests the responsibility of formulating a policy that will do justice to Mexico and will furnish no excuse for the severance of the traditional friendly relations between the United States and that country. Instead of seeking to embarrass the President, senators should patriotically second his efforts. And, above all, there should be no playing of party politics.

ST. PAUL DESPATCH—A ballot 18 feet long is being prepared for the Democratic primaries to be held this fall in the twenty-third assembly district in New York City. And still there are those who wonder why there is a misrule and incompetence in public office in the metropolis and Empire state. It is not at all improbable that there is not a single elector in the twenty-third district who is competent to vote intelligently on an 18-foot ballot. Even those who make a business of politics will have only very hazy notions regarding the qualifications of many on the list. They will know their friends and those in whose success they are interested, and then vote blindly on the rest of the ticket. It is that confusion which makes it possible for the politicians to work so effectively at elections. We never have had anything approaching an 18-foot ballot in Minnesota, but we regularly submit to the people one that is much too long. The short ballot is the sure route to better expression of public opinion in matters political. There should not be on a ticket a larger number of names

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF TODAY IN VARIOUS AMERICAN TOWNS

New high school in Limon, Col.

LIMON, Col.—At the junction of the C. R. I. & P. and Union Pacific railways is this prosperous little town, which has doubled in population in three or four years. It is surrounded by fertile land and large crops are being raised by deep tillage, without irrigation, on inexpensive lands, that are equal in value to those grown on high-priced soil of the East. The climate is excellent. Limon has two churches, a \$200,000 schoolhouse, just completed, 22 passenger trains daily, with good mail service. The town is within two or three hours of Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo.

than make possible thorough investigation on the part of the public. Even the most painstaking and intelligent elector cannot do justice to or even use intelligence in voting on all the names on a long ballot.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—Much is said from time to time in rebuke of what is termed the foolish extravagance of American millionaires, but it is quite certain that all the money is not going for useless luxury and vain-glorious pleasure. The fine feeling for art, even among self-made men who have learned to appreciate and enjoy it is something noteworthy. When the multimillionaire takes to buying big things, almost his first selections are big pictures. This may be due in certain instances to pride, for it is a highly colored feather in one's cap to own one of the great pictures of the world; but undoubtedly more often the purchases are made from a less sordid motive—not seldom from sheer love of the beautiful. All the European countries in which art is cherished are fighting hard to hold their great pictures. Laws are in operation to prevent, as far as possible, transmigration; yet these can hardly affect private ownership. Costly paintings are gradually reaching this country, and in due course we may have a monopoly of them. It seems, from an article in the magazine, Arts and Decorations, that in the United States at present there are five canvases that cost at least \$500,000 each—two by Velasquez in the collection of Benjamin Altman, one a portrait of Philip IV., and the other a portrait of his minister, Olivares; the Colonna Raphael in the Morgan collection; another portrait of Philip IV., owned by H. C. Frick, and the wonderful Rembrandt landscape, "The Mill," in the Widener

collection in this city. Half a million dollars seems a large sum to pay for a painting, but an art dealer in New York predicts that the day will come when the \$1,000,000 picture will arrive in America.

NATURAL GAS LINE TO COST \$2,000,000

PAINTSVILLE, Ky.—The Pittsburgh Construction & Engineering Company has opened offices in Paintsville and will build the 12-inch pipe line which will furnish Louisville with an unlimited supply of natural gas. The pipe line starts in the Warfield gas field and runs almost with the line of the Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company, from the same field to Lexington, taking in Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Lexington and Paris.

The new company will take in Frankfort, Shelbyville and Versailles, in addition to the suburbs of Louisville. The estimated cost is about \$2,000,000 and will be a boon to central Kentucky towns.

RICE EXPORT DEAL MEETS A SETBACK

BEAUMONT, Tex.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Southern Rice Growers' Association and representatives of the Louisiana State Rice Milling Company held here recently, the contract between the association and the milling company, providing for the export of 20 per cent of the rice crop of 1913, was by mutual consent canceled, because of the failure of the rice farmers of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas to furnish the rice for export under the contract.

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JEWELRY MAKER, repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry. PETER SORSENSEN, 213 Woodward av., room 66.

MANICURING, SHAMPOOING, HAIRDRESSING—Miss Morton, 17 Brady st. By appt. at your home. Tel. Grand 4234.

MAICELLING, Hair Goods, Toilet Preparations—BROSSARD-SNOWDEN CO., 704-5 Bretmeyer bldg. Cherry 4484.

MARCELLING, Shampooing, Manicuring ALSO Manicuring for Men MRS. A. LICE WADLEY, Wright-Kay bldg. 3d floor. Hair Goods and Toilet Articles.

MEN'S READY TO WEAR CLOTHES THE HOUSE OF SANDER 141 Woodward Ave., over Sander's

MILLINERY—L. M. RANSOME 244 Woodward Ave. Shop 402 Showing Mid-Summer Models

MUSICAL Instruments—Steinway Piano and other Pianos; Victrolas, everything in music. Grinnell Bros., 245 Woodward av.

RESTAURANT—UPPER TEA-ROOM, 3d floor, Wright-Kay bldg. Elev. 21st Woodward Ave. Luncheons, dinners a la carte.

RESTAURANT—DIXIE TEA SHOP Luncheon, Afternoon Tea and Dinner

SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, HAIR GOODS—BENEDICT W. K. Shop 402 244 Woodward Ave. T-1. Cherry 3336-J

SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, etc.—MRS. EMMA HAROLD Phillips' Manor, 29 E. Willis Ave. Phone Grand 4307-W.

SHOES for Ladies, Boys and Men THE ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE, 61 and 63 W. G. River av.

TAILOR—RAY J. SWOPE Suits to Order \$25.00 Up Dry Cleaning, Pressing—Called For and Delivered. Forrest and Second Ave.

TINNING, ROOFING—Flow Pipe and Furnace Work. HENRY MARK, 15 Homer av. Phone Cedar 1041.

WALL PAPERS and PAINTS. F. H. BAILEY & SONS, 100 Wm. H. Reed, Lgr. Main 3164.

WOMEN'S LINGERIE UNDERWEAR made to order; also La Resist Corsets. MARIE M. BECKER, 3rd floor Hannan Mills bldg., 135 Farmer st. Tel. Cherry 655

WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS and Dresses—The Norbro Shop, 2d floor, Univ. Bldg., 19 E. Grand River Ave. Tel. Cherry 3530-R.

WORKS OF ART, Pictures Frames and Mounting. Mrs. J. H. KANNA & BROS., 208 Washington Arcade.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

HIGH GRADE CLOTHING, Men's Furnishings and Hats. RAWLINGS, AG-NEW & LANG, 507-8 Euclid Ave.

DENTISTRY—C. G. MYERS, D.D.S. 802 Schofield Bldg. Bell Phone Main 574 Cleveland, Ohio.

FURNITURE—THE GEO. D. KOCH & SON CO., 10300 Euclid Ave., near E. 166th st. The Big East End Store.

HAIR GOODS—Madam Peel & Son, 30 Taylor Arcade. The hair made beautiful without washing by method used only by us.

MILLINERY OF QUALITY SHIELDS & TUBBS 6434 Euclid Ave.

TAILORING—W. J. McLAUGHLIN, "Advanced Tailoring" for men and women who know. 35 Taylor Arcade.

CANADA

WINNIPEG

ARCHITECTS JORDAN AND OVER 47 Canada Life Building

DYEING, CLEANING, PRESSING THE CLEANERS Cor. Jessie and John sts. Phone F. R. 2089

FAMILY BUTCHER GEORGE RICHARDS 634 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg

FLORIST—R. B. ORMISTON Mail and telegraph orders delivered all over Western Canada. Telephone F. R. 744

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS—McBEAN BROS.—To the Grain Growers of Canada; Ship your grain to the commission firm of McBEAN BROS. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

GROCERIES—H. E. WELDON & CO., 383 Portage Ave. and 280 Edmonton st. Phones Main 181, 182 and 4681.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING SAALFELD & MCLEAN 370 Portage Avenue WINNIPEG

JEWELERS & DIAMOND MERCHANTS 301 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

LAUNDRY—RIMFORD LAUNDRY, LTD. Phone Garry 400, 401 Home and Wellington sts., Winnipeg

LUMBER DEALERS J. D. MCARTHUR CO., LIMITED Wholesale and Retail Yards Princess Street and Higgins Avenue

NORTHWESTERN AUTO CO., Ltd. (NORTHWEST AUTOS), 128 Princess St., Winnipeg.

PARKYEE SWEEPING COMPOUND Floor Oil, Floor Oiler, Metal Polish, Furniture Polish, Spray Polish, Liquid Soap, Soap Sponges, PARKER-WHITE Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada.

RESTAURANT—BRADLEY'S, Phoenix bldg., cor. Notre Dame and Princess sts. Phone Garry 2916.

TAILORS—HADDEN & CO. Merchant Tailors 849 Portage Ave. Phone M140.

WINNIPEG PRINTING & ENGRAVING CO. 211 Rupert st. Phone G. 3939, Winnipeg, Canada.

TORONTO

REAL ESTATE—MUNRO & CO., 2404 Queen East. Choice Real Estate Investments, Beach Properties. Phone Beach 519

VANCOUVER

REAL ESTATE and Business—A. Scott, 404 Homer st., Trader's Bank building. Houses and bus. for sale. Cor. solicited.

TAILORING—High grade work for ladies and gentlemen. HILBRETH, 641 Granville st. Make-over dept. in connection; buttons covered. Phone Seymour 3013.

VICTORIA

REAL ESTATE—BURDICK BROS., Ltd. Reports furnished on property in British Columbia. 620 Broughton st.

REAL ESTATE—CHARLES BURDICK. Reports furnished on property in British Columbia. 620 Broughton st.

Patrons of This Advertising

will note that SHOPS OF QUALITY ADVERTISING From merchants in Eastern U. S. and Canada Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Shops of Quality advertising from Central and Western U. S. Appears each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertisement is accepted for less than 3 lines.

On This Page

serves the buyer as a ready means of obtaining the names and addresses of reliable business firms with whom it is of advantage to trade wherever practicable.

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Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

It is apparent from the small number of sales reported in the real estate market today, that those dealing in its numerous phases, are generally enjoying summer vacations. Perhaps not for several years have brokers so universally taken days off—some even weeks—as they have this season, and as a consequence some transactions that were started have been postponed for early fall accomplishment.

ROXBURY TRANSACTION
One of the properties sold in Roxbury today was the large frame building standing at 14 Crawford street, near Warren street, conveyed by Roscoe P. Owen, commissioner, to Isaac Heller. There is a large lot of ground containing 16,810 square feet, taxed for \$8000, which brings the total valuation up to \$18,000.

NORTH END TRANSFER
A five-story brick building at 155 Salem street, covering 1000 square feet of ground, near Prince street, assessed in the name of Michael Leverone, has passed into the possession of Jacob S. Heller. The improvements are taxed on \$7400 and the land for \$8000 additional.

DORCHESTER CONVEYANCE
One of the properties owned by Ella G. Lunt, at 844 Morton street between Norfolk and Hunter streets, Dorchester, has been sold to Mary A. Gavin. It comprises a single frame dwelling and 10,122 square feet of land, all assessed for \$4000 including land value of \$1500.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Cooper st., 24, ward 6: Chas. Petrucci, Y. A. Norcross; brick tenements and store.

Milton st., 44, ward 26: J. W. Saunders, George Ingraham; frame dwelling. Massachusetts st., ward 16: Boston Development & Realty Co.; frame storage. Pearl st., 104, ward 23: Marion Scarr, Nickerson & Scarr; frame dwelling.

Fairmount st., 15, a frame dwelling. Charles C. Ryder, James T. Buckwith; after dwelling. Park st., 252, ward 20: Eaton B. Lloyd; after dwelling.

Boylston st., 715, ward 11: Driscoll Incorporated; after office. Bedford st., 92, Cor. Kingston st., ward 7: Lamson & Hubbard; after store and storage.

River st., 315, rear, ward 24: A. L. Stark; after moving pictures.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Michael Leverone to Jacob S. Heller, Salem st.; w. \$1.
Annabelle Polcaro to Raffaele Polcaro et al., Tilston st. and Webster st.; w. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Eugenia Schallie to Jack Barlier et al., E. Sixth st.; w. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Karen Sorenson to Sarah A. Boucher, Beunington st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY
Roscoe P. Owen, commr., to Isaac Heller, Crawford st., 2 lot d. d.; \$14,800.

DORCHESTER
Ella G. Hunter to Mary A. Garin, Morton st.; q. \$1.
Margaret M. Maloney to Old Colony R. Co.; q. C. R. R.; q. \$1.

WINTHROP
Joseph A. Camia to Clara A. Camia, Cambridge st.; w. \$1.
Joseph A. Camia, commr., to Clara A. Camia, Cambridge st.; q. \$1.

COCOA NUT TRADE IN MANILA LARGE
Cocoanut palms grow luxuriantly in many parts of the Philippine islands, and there is a large demand for the nuts among the people who reside in the cities and towns. The method of bringing them to the market at Manila is both simple and picturesque. The cocoanuts are brought to the banks of the River Pasig, a rough framework of bamboo poles is constructed, and on this the nuts are piled so as to form a raft. Three or four men then pole the curious craft down stream into the city of Manila.—Wide World Magazine.

BAY STATE NEWS

ABINGTON
The Meserve Family Association holds its annual reunion at Island grove, this Thursday afternoon.

The Lotus quartet of Boston will sing at the service in the North Congregational church Sunday morning.

READING
The school committee has accepted the resignation of Miss Bernice A. Batchelder as teacher of the primary school in North Reading. Miss Batchelder has taken a position in the Lincoln school in Wakefield.

Many North Reading persons plan to go on their annual trolley ride to Bass Point next Saturday.

WAKEFIELD
Julia Ward Howe tent, D. of V., will hold its annual trolley ride and outing at Bass Point next Saturday.

Robert W. Atkinson of Wakefield grange will be the special guest of Lynnfield grange tonight.

Citizens are agitating the dredging of Lake Quannapowitt to eradicate weeds.

LEXINGTON
Representative Frank D. Pierce of East Lexington, Republican, a member of the Lexington board of selectmen, is out for reelection in the twenty-ninth Middlesex district. George Ernest Briggs, also of Lexington, will be a candidate on the Progressive ticket.

EAST LEXINGTON
Mrs. Harold Lionel Pickett will entertain the ladies of the Follen Women's Alliance this afternoon at her home on Pleasant street.

The Study Club meets tonight in the reading room of the Cary memorial branch library.

RANDOLPH
Randolph grange held a public meeting in Old Fellows hall Wednesday night.

LEXINGTON
The street department will begin grading the grounds of the new Adams school in East Lexington soon.

George L. Gilmore of this town has placed two valuable paintings on exhibition in the Gary memorial library. One hung in the children's room, was executed in 1896 by Joseph Jansen, and depicts a view in the Alps. The other, a Swiss scene, is hung in the trustees' room. One of the paintings, to be chosen by the library trustees, will be presented to the library by Mr. Gilmore, in memory of his father, Kelsey M. Gilmore.

WEBSTER
Webster's valuation is placed at \$7,120,902.75.

REVERE
There will be a meeting of the Woman's Guild at St. Ann's Episcopal church, this afternoon.

WINTHROP
Assessors announce that the tax rate for this year will be \$20.10 on \$1000. The rate for 1912 was \$19.20, the increase in the tax rate being on account of the larger amount of state requirements. The taxable real estate is valued at \$15,380,150. The number of poll tax payers is slightly more than 3400.

QUINCY
Former Representative William R. Thomas has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for senator in the first Norfolk district and nomination papers are now being circulated in his interest.

GEN. E. F. JONES PASSES AWAY
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Gen. Edward F. Jones, soldier and statesman, passed away here today. Famous for many years as "Jones of Binghamton—He Pays the Freight," the veteran was lieutenant-colonel of the sixth Massachusetts regiment that was attacked in Baltimore during the civil war in 1861, and was Lieutenant-Governor of New York when the late David Bennett Hill was Governor.

SHIPPING NEWS

Little change was manifested in the T wharf fish market today. Prices were about the same, and there was a fairly good supply of fish on hand. Arrivals were: Str Crest 65,500 pounds, Ripple 57,400, W. M. Goodspeed 34,000, Josephine De Costa 51,000, Helen B. Thomas 21,500, and Natalie J. Nelson 44,000. The Crest also had 300 soles, 12,000 scrod, 300 halibut; the Ripple 100 soles, 3000 scrod, 20 halibut and 400 butterfish, and the Nelson 200 halibut. Quotations per hundredweight to dealers follow: Steak cod \$8.75, market cod \$4.25, haddock \$4.25, pollock \$3.75, large hake \$4.25, medium hake \$2.75, and cusk \$3.25.

Receipts of fresh mackerel at T wharf are again assuming large proportions. Eight vessels landed catches today. Dealers prices are firm, large fresh mackerel selling for 27 to 32 cents each, medium 10 cents per pound, and small eight cents per pound. The fish are still caught off Chatham. Groundfish arrivals report catching a large mackerel off Highland light, Cape Cod, and in the South channel. Fishermen are of the opinion that many large fish are schooling those waters. Today's arrivals were: Joanna, 11,000 small, 1600 medium, 100 large fresh mackerel; Philomena 10,000, R. J. Killick 10,000, Quattette 4000, Nashavena 4000, Lydia 3000, Mary Beale 60 barrels, all mixed sizes, and the Little Fannie, which arrived too late to be reported.

In honor of Gloucester day, all the business of that city was shut down Wednesday, even the fishing industry. Dealers resumed activity this morning, but only one vessel was on hand to supply receipts of fish. The schooner Mattie Winship brought in 15,000 pounds salt cod. The fare of the Stiletto, 15,000 pounds fresh halibut, which arrived Wednesday, was sold today, and helped fill orders from a dull market.

Although there was no telegram from Newport, R. I. Wednesday, word came today that receipts of fish were confined to fresh mackerel, and that there were 53 barrels landed from six vessels. Tuesday no arrivals came in, but late Wednesday these vessels arrived.

This season has been a banner one for swordfish, and the receipts have been larger to date than for the corresponding time in any previous year, for many seasons. News from Lunenburg, N. S., states that the fish are also plentiful in that vicinity, the fleet of shore swordfishermen being twice as large as last year.

SHRINERS PLAN ANNUAL OUTING

Preparations are being made for the entertainment of 750 members and friends of Aleppo temple, A. O. U. M. S., of Boston, at Whitfield temple, Fairhaven, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 23. The novel announcement of this annual outing on that date has been sent out in the form of a claim shell.

A special train leaving South station at 10 a. m. will take the party of Shriners and their friends to New Bedford, where special trolley cars will be boarded for Fairhaven. On arrival at Fairhaven, an old-fashioned clambake will be served, following which a series of sports and games have been arranged for which prizes will be offered. Returning, train will leave New Bedford at 6:30 p. m. Preparations for an unusually enjoyable and successful outing are being made by the committee on arrangements consisting of George A. Shackford, potentate, and Nobles Walter W. Morrison, Joseph W. Work, F. H. Appleton and James S. Blake.

BOSTON YALE CLUB HAS ITS FIELD DAY

Sixty-five members of the Yale Club of Boston with 25 members of Yale Alumni Association of Rhode Island as guests, went to Belmont Springs Country Club in Watertown Wednesday afternoon for their annual field day. There were contests for prizes in tennis, golf and baseball.

After playing five singles and two doubles sets of tennis, of which the Rhode Island Association won two doubles and two singles, the members went to the clubhouse for dinner.

After the dinner Boston and Rhode Island played baseball. The score was 9 to 5 in favor of Rhode Island.

Rhode Island was defeated at golf, C. A. Estey winning the net handicap with a card of 74 and W. F. Poole the gross with a card of 87.

TROOPS ORDERED TO COAL FIELDS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—After a night of disorder in the provincial districts of Nanaimo North and Nanaimo South, on the east shore of Vancouver island, 300 militia were ordered today from Victoria to the coal fields.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Domira (Br), Robertson, Santa Cruz.
Str Katahdin, Jacobeth, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.
Str Conawise, Chase, Norfolk.
Str Massachusetts, Colberth, New York.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linacott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Howard, Case, Norfolk.
Tg Covington, Law, Newport News, twg lgs Ohio, do, and Indiana, Philadelphia.

DEDHAM TAX RATE RAISED BUT UNDER RECORD FIGURE

Valuations All Along Line Higher Than Last Year—Appropriation Called the Cause

DEDHAM, Mass.—The tax rate announced today by the assessors is \$18 per \$1000, the largest since 1905, when it was \$18.20. In 1912 the rate was \$17.40. According to the assessors the increase in the tax rate is due largely to increased town appropriations.

The assessed valuation is given at \$14,604,810. In 1912 it was \$14,165,685, and it has therefore increased \$799,125. The personal property is valued at \$4,797,485, against \$4,339,660 last year, an increase of \$457,825. The real estate is given at \$10,169,325; last year, \$9,828,025, an increase of \$341,300.

Buildings are valued at \$5,043,650, against \$5,423,650 last year; land \$4,523,675, against \$4,402,300 for 1912. The town appropriations are \$305,493.17 against \$289,552.50 for the previous year.

PORT BOARD PLANS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR FINAL ACTION

Action is expected to be taken by the Governor's executive council on the plans of the Boston port directors for developing Boston harbor at the next meeting on Aug. 27. The council will consider the unanimous report of its finance committee made yesterday that the plans be approved.

The plans show the proposed new Hamburg-American steamship terminal at South Boston; the fish pier, adjoining that of the Hamburg-American; the 1200-foot dry dock on the commonwealth lands in South Boston; a new pier on the Eastern railroad property in East Boston and the reclamation of 170 acres of flats belonging to the state off Jeffrey point, East Boston.

ANOTHER DIKE IN PANAMA CANAL TO BE DYNAMITED

PANAMA, C. Z.—Destruction of the last dike in the Pacific section of the Panama canal, between the Miraflores locks and the ocean, will take place about Aug. 25. The event will lack somewhat the spectacular features attending the dynamiting of the dike in the same locality some time ago, but will be an important step toward the completing of the canal by establishing uninterrupted water communication for vessels of light draft between Miraflores and the Pacific.

LYNN ASKS BIDS ON NEW PIPE LINE

LYNN, Mass.—Bids will be opened within 10 days for five miles of 36-inch cast iron pipe for the municipal water department to be used on the pipe line between Ipswich river and the Lynn water system. This is one of the largest contracts the city has let this year.

CUSTOM HOUSE TOWER RISES

Rapid progress is being made in installing the steel frames for the base of the new tower that is being built in the Boston custom house. At present the frames have reached almost to the level of the roof.

By the end of this week it is expected that a 50-ton steam derrick will be set up on the roof which will hasten the work. Steel is being received rapidly and a large force of men is riving it in position.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings
These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

EASTBOUND	
Adriatic, for Liverpool	Aug. 14
Campanello, for Rotterdam	Aug. 14
Re d'Italia, for Naples and Genoa	Aug. 14
United States, for Copenhagen	Aug. 14
Roma, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 15
Bohman, for Dover and Antwerp	Aug. 15
Columbia, for Glasgow	Aug. 15
Minnehaha, for London	Aug. 15
Oceanic, for Southampton	Aug. 15
Prinzess Irene, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 15
Rochambeau, for Havre	Aug. 15
Toronia, for Genoa	Aug. 15
Carpathia, for Mediterranean	Aug. 15
Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen	Aug. 15
France, for Havre	Aug. 15
Maurelandia, for Liverpool	Aug. 15
Celtic, for Hamburg	Aug. 15
St. Paul, for Southampton	Aug. 15
Canada, for London	Aug. 15
Bohman, for Dover and Antwerp	Aug. 15
La Touraine, for Havre	Aug. 15
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Preforia, for Southampton	Aug. 15
America, for Naples and Genoa	Aug. 15
Bohman, for Dover and Antwerp	Aug. 15
La Touraine, for Havre	Aug. 15
Minnehaha, for London	Aug. 15
Preforia, for Southampton	Aug. 15
America, for Naples and Genoa	Aug. 15
Bohman, for Dover and Antwerp	Aug.

Stock Market Prices somewhat Irregular

HESITATING TENDENCY IS SHOWN TODAY

Stock Market Prices Pursue a Zigzag Course Indicating Uncertainty as to Which Way Quotations Would Move Next

BOSTON HOLDS STEADY

Stocks showed a hesitating tendency this morning. After the rather abrupt rise of the last few days, and the reaction late yesterday, traders were a little puzzled as to which side to take. There has been a large short interest eliminated from the market and to that extent the technical position has been weakened. Consequently, many speculators have been preparing for a further setback.

Prices this morning pursued a zigzag course. They moved up and then down with considerable irregularity. Wabash common was distinctly weak. Prices were steady at the end of the first half hour.

Boston had a steady opening. Prices moved slowly and there was scarcely any feature in the early trading.

Stocks showed a generally weak tone throughout the first half of the session. Reading opened 1/4 at 161 1/4, moved up to 161 3/4 and declined under 161. The Wabash issues were particularly heavy. The common, after opening off a point at 4 1/2, declined nearly a point further. The preferred was off 1/4 at the opening at 13 and dropped to 10 1/2 before midday. Chesapeake opened 3/4 at 57 and declined 3/4 further. Other securities were a good fraction under the opening. Around midday a better tone prevailed.

Calumet & Hecla on the local exchange opened off 3 points at 425 and rose to 441. Island Creek Coal preferred opened unchanged at 85 and receded a point. Mayflower had a moderate advance.

Reading in the early afternoon advanced a point above its forenoon high. Lehigh Valley was in demand. Westinghouse Electric was strong. Steel showed some improvement. On the local exchange Calumet & Hecla moved up to 442 and then sagged off. General Motors was strong. Osceola had a point advance. At the beginning of the last hour the tone was barely steady.

DIVIDENDS

The Southern Pacific Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

The Cleveland Akron Bag Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Sept. 30.

The Dominion Textile Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable Oct. 1, to holders of record Sept. 15.

The American Express Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share on its stock, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Aug. 30.

The F. W. Woolworth Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1, to holders of record Sept. 10.

HIGH PRICES FOR BEEF PREDICTED

CHICAGO—A vital result of the record breaking drought in Kansas, Oklahoma and the Southwest became apparent today when a representative of one of the largest packing houses in the country predicted that the retail price of beef will go to unheard-of prices this winter.

WASHINGTON—Consul Gen. James A. Smith of Genoa reports that Italy's export for the first six months of the present calendar year totaled \$230,710,185, an increase of \$10,486,137 over the same period in 1912. Imports amounted to \$308,566,243, an increase of \$13,030,871.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Friday; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; light to moderate variable winds.

The pressure is near the average in districts east of the Mississippi river and in the Pacific slope and low elsewhere. Numerous scattered showers have occurred in the past 24 hours. Generally with light rain. Excepting a few showers in the Ohio valley, fair weather prevails over the country this morning. Temperatures are near the seasonal average without marked changes in the past 24 hours.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 65; 12 noon 72; 6 p. m. 72. Average in Boston yesterday, 67.5-6.

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today): Albany 66; New York 68; Buffalo 66; Chicago 66; Philadelphia 66; Detroit 66; St. Louis 66; Kansas City 66; Omaha 66; Minneapolis 66; St. Paul 66; Portland 66; Seattle 66; Tacoma 66; Vancouver 66; San Francisco 66; Los Angeles 66; San Diego 66; Honolulu 66; Hilo 66; Kailua 66; Maui 66; Oahu 66; Kauai 66; Lanai 66; Molokai 66; Hawaii 66.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:40; High water 9:45 a. m.; 9:50 p. m.; Length of day 13:28.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:15 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Am Gas Chem	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Amalgamated	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	70	70	70	70
Am Can	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34
Am Car Fy	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Cities pf	65	65	65	65
Am Cotto	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Loco	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Smeltng pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am T & T	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Anaconda	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Atchafalpa	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Balt & Ohio	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Beth Steel	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Brooklyn R T	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Can Pac	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Cent Leather	24	24	24	24
Ches & Ohio	57	57	57	57
Ch M & St Paul	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Ch N West	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Chino	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Col Fuel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Corn Prod	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Con Gas	131	131	131	131
Del & Hudson	158	158	158	158
Detroit Ry	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Erie 2d pf	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Erie 1st pf	38	38	38	38
Gen Electric	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Gen Motor	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Gen Ore	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gen Steel	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Harvester Corp	107	107	107	107
Illinois	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Inter-Met	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter-Met pf	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int Pump Co	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Kan City So	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Kan & Texas	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Lehigh Valley	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Louis & Nash	135	135	135	135
Mackay Cos	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Mackay Cos pf	67	67	67	67
Mex Petrol	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Missouri Pacific	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
M S P & S Ste M	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Nat Loco	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Nat Steel	120	120	120	120
N Y C & H R	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N Y Central	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Nevada Con	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Norfolk & W	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Norfolk & W pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Norfolk & W 2d pf	2	2	2	2
Pennsylvania	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Pitts Coal pf	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 2d	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 3d	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 4th	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 5th	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 6th	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 7th	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 8th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 9th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 10th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 11th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 12th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 13th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 14th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 15th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 16th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 17th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 18th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 19th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 20th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 21st	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 22nd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 23rd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 24th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 25th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 26th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 27th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 28th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 29th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 30th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 31st	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 32nd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 33rd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 34th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 35th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 36th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 37th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 38th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 39th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 40th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 41st	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 42nd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 43rd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 44th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 45th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 46th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 47th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 48th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 49th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 50th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 51st	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 52nd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 53rd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 54th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 55th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 56th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 57th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 58th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 59th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 60th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 61st	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 62nd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 63rd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 64th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 65th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 66th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 67th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 68th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 69th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 70th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 71st	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 72nd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 73rd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 74th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 75th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 76th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 77th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 78th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 79th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 80th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 81st	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 82nd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 83rd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 84th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 85th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 86th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 87th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 88th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 89th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 90th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 91st	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 92nd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 93rd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 94th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 95th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 96th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 97th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 98th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 99th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 100th	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

LONDON MARKET

SETTLES DOWN TO QUIET PACE

Irregularity in Price Movement at Conclusion of Settlement but Undertone Is Considered Good—Consols Are Firm

AMERICANS HESITATE

LONDON—Markets continue firm with rather more public inquiry. Marconi have regained yesterday's loss.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Late dealings were checked and business slowed down. After improvement on the Bank of England statement consols reacted. Home rails turned ragged on the east coast dock strike. Americans weakened on New York advices, Wabash issues slumping.

Firmness was displayed by Canadian Pacific and Southern American rails. Mines and foreigners moved uncertainly. Sentiment on oils was cheerful. California spurred on the acquisition of the property by the Shell interests.

Marconi were better. De Beers shaded 3-16 to 20-16. Rio Tinto unaltered at 7 1/2.

PARIS—Bourse closed firm.

BERLIN—Bourse was firm at the close.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Amalgamated	Atchafalpa	Balt & Ohio	Beth Steel	Brooklyn R T	Can Pac	Cent Leather	Ches & Ohio	Ch M & St Paul	Ch N West	Chino	Col Fuel
	74 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	36 1/2	89 1/2	22 1/2	24	57	108 1/2	130 1/2	40 1/2	32 1/2
Decline												

With pig holding firm at \$5.45, East St. Louis, ore prices this week continued strong at \$54.50, basis of 80 per cent metallic lead. For the corresponding week of 1912 ore brought \$56, while metal was quoted at \$4.35.

Leading Events of the Athletic World N. Y. Y. C. Cruise

BIG ENTRY LIST IS ASSURED FOR ARCHERY MEET

Many Well-Known Followers of the Bow and Arrow to Take Part in National Tournament at Soldiers Field Next Week

ARE MANY TROPHIES

From present indications, there is little doubt but that the thirty-fifth annual tournament of the National Archery Association of the United States, which is scheduled to take place on Soldiers field, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, will be the best held under the auspices of that association for a number of years. Already a number of noted archers have signified their intention of being present to take part in the events; not only local followers of the sport, but archers from several points throughout the country.

A number of prizes will be provided, these prizes to consist of medals and trophies which are competed for annually, and which remain the property of the association, and special prizes which will become the property of the winners. In the former case, there are medals for each regular event on the program and range medals for each range. Champions and winners of higher range medals will be debared from winning the range medals. The A. C. Spaulding gold medals will be awarded for the most bullseyes in the combined events, one for the gentlemen and one for the ladies. The Pearsall bugle will be given to the winning gentleman's team, and a silver cup to the winning ladies' team.

Other trophies to be competed for are the Potomac medal for the highest score in team shoot; the Weston gift cup for most golds at any end of six arrows, to be the property of a three times successive winner; Chicago Club trophy for greatest total hits in the York, American, and team rounds, to be the property of the winner the first three times; the Duff silver arrow, to the beginner making the best double American, the winner each year to be given a bow and arrows; Elmer wooden spoon, to the lowest score among the gentlemen, and The Christian Science Monitor silver shield, for the most hits in combined National and Columbia rounds, this last to become the property of the highest ranking winner in the five tournaments, beginning with that of last year. A number of special prizes have also been put up for competition.

Among the noted followers of the sport of archery who have notified the officials of the tournament that they will be present are William H. Thompson of the Chicago Archers Club, who shot in the first national tournament in 1879; Dr. and Mrs. Robert P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa.; Allen C. Hale of Wayne, Pa.; Prof. E. J. Rendtorff of the Lake Forest University of Illinois; Homer S. Taylor, H. L. Walker, Mrs. W. Taylor and Mrs. P. S. Fletcher, all of Chicago; Dr. O. H. Hertig and J. S. Jiles of Pittsburgh; W. H. Wills of New York; E. I. Horsman of New York and Dr. H. L. Drake of Fulton, N. Y.

Besides these archers from other cities, there are a great many local sportsmen and women who intend to take part in this meet and compete for the prize. Among those of note who have already signified their intention of being present are Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Bryant, Mr. Bryant winning the championship in 1912; H. B. Richardson, Wallace Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Frenz, C. E. Dallin, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Smith, Miss Dorothy Smith, S. W. Wilder, C. T. Switzer, Earl L. Ovington, the noted aviator, F. A. Edmonds, Ellis Spear, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Burton P. Gray, Jr.; Miss Norma Pierce, Vesper L. George, and A. G. Whitman.

The hours for the shooting have been made as late as possible each day. No admission will be charged and all persons interested in archery are cordially invited by the association to witness the tournament.

HEDGEPEATH MAKES RECORD
PETERSBURG, Va.—Pitcher Hedgepeath established a world's record here Wednesday when he pitched both games of a double-header against Richmond and was hit safely but once in the 18 consecutive innings. He was not scored against, gave only three bases on balls—one in the first game and two in the second—and did not hit a batsman. Hedgepeath was sold to the Washington Americans several weeks ago.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LEAGUE
Kingston 11, Middletown 9.
Newburgh 9, Poughkeepsie 3.
Long Branch 6, Danbury 5.
Long Branch 3, Danbury 2.

WORLD'S SERIES OPENS OCT. 6
CHICAGO—The opening game of the world's series will be played Oct. 6, according to an announcement made by President B. B. Johnson of the American league today. The national commission, according to the American league president has decided to hire a band and furnish music before each of the games. The musicians will occupy the diamond and give a two-hours concert before play is called.



PRESIDENT BURTON P. GRAY
National Archery Association

MORE GOLFERS ELIGIBLE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Nine Players Added to Number That Will Compete for National Amateur Title

NEW YORK—Nine more players have been made eligible to compete in the national amateur championship tournament over the links of the Garden City Golf Club Sept. 16. The following players received a rating of six in the handicap list of the United States Golf Association:

E. E. Giles, Butler C. C.; C. C. Ingraham, Middlebrook C. C.; R. S. Kampmann, San Antonio C. C.; S. C. Mabon, Nassau C. C.; E. F. Mayberry, Charleston C. C.; H. L. Nichol, Midland G. C.; W. N. Reed, Country Club of Augusta; O. P. Thompson, Allegheny C. C., and A. C. Ulmer, Florida C. C.

The United States Golf Association also issued a warning Wednesday night to the effect that the entries for the national amateur championship will close on Aug. 25 at 6 o'clock, and that there will be no entries accepted after that time. Competitors must be entered through the secretaries of their respective clubs, and the application, together with a fee of \$5, sent to the secretary, John Reid, Jr., 70 East Forty-fifth street, New York.

In the program for the national open championship at Brookline, Mass., next month, the United States Golf Association officially announces the fact that the tournament will run over four days instead of two, and that there will be a qualifying round of 36 holes on each of the first two days, the 32 lowest players on each day becoming eligible for the championship proper.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Manager Tinker is evidently going to make a wholesale change in his Cincinnati team.

The American league takes up its championship race again this afternoon with the eastern teams starting their last invasion of the West.

Pitcher Ruelbach, formerly of the Chicago Nationals, but now with Brooklyn, won his second straight game for that team yesterday, holding Pittsburgh to four hits.

The eastern and western teams in the American league divided their recent series, each getting 31 victories. Curiously enough the same figures hold for the National league.

It is Connelly day at the Boston National grounds this afternoon and a large delegation of Woonsocket fans is expected to be on hand and make a present to the left fielder.

Brooklyn sprang a surprise on Pittsburgh yesterday by taking both games of their double header. This put Pittsburgh in a tie with Chicago for third place in the standing.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	22	24	.479
Cleveland	22	24	.479
Washington	20	27	.426
Chicago	20	27	.426
Boston	18	29	.383
St. Louis	18	29	.383
Detroit	16	32	.333
New York	15	33	.311

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
No games scheduled.
GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

KALEHMAINEN BEATS FOUR MEN
WORCESTER—Hannes Kolehmainen of the Irish-American Athletic Club defeated a four-man relay team here Wednesday in an eight-mile run at the Finnish Temperance Club games by one third of a mile.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE
York 1, Harrisburg 0.
Wilmington 3, Allentown 1.

GLOUCESTER TO MARBLEHEAD IS RUN OF N. Y. Y. C.

Alumni Association Trophies Are Prizes Contested for on Last Day of Annual Cruise—Iolita Is Navy Cup Winner

DISBANDED TONIGHT

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The first fog bank which the New York Yacht Club has encountered on the cruise this year drifted in from sea early today, and at morning colors it looked as if the final run back to Marblehead would have to be omitted. It was hoped, however, that the forenoon sun would burn up the mists.

Up to this morning, the fleet had been singularly favored with clear weather and while the winds at times were of the softest texture, the schedule has been maintained, and all but the races for the cups offered annually by the association of the United States navy have been decided. The racing division has covered 226 miles, while some of the fleet which engaged in the Astor and Kings cup races off Newport have sailed 300 miles in cruising trim.

There have been a number of late finishes, but the plan of the cruise has been carried out as far as this port to the great satisfaction of the flag officers and regatta committee.

The hard work of the cruise has fallen upon the three members who consented to take charge of the racing for the season, H. De B. Parsons, C. Sherman Hoyt and F. C. Speeden. While their daily labors did not begin until after 9 o'clock, there were three runs on the cruise that compelled the committee to remain at the finish until long after dark. Fortunately, there were no protests to be decided, for the cruise this year has been unusually free from episodes that needed adjudication.

The racing fleet that prepared to sail out to the Eastern Point whistler today for the 37-mile contest in Massachusetts bay was scarcely a quarter of the size of the squadron which eight days ago started on the initial run of the cruise from New London. It includes, however, the eight 50-footers which have furnished the best sport of the year in large yacht racing, as well as three sloops, the Shima, Avenger and Dorella and the P boats Windward and Amoret.

The schooner division was reduced to the Irolita, Muriel, Katrina, Miladi, Venona and Dervish.

In the cruising section there were the flagship Sea Fox and the large schooners Enchantress, Constellation, Savarona, Adrea, and Constance, the latter yacht flying the blue flag of Commodore R. T. Paine of the Eastern Yacht Club. The ketch Autocrat owned and sailed by Rear Commodore C. H. W. Foster of the Eastern Yacht Club, joined the fleet last night, flying the burgee of the New York Yacht Club.

The race today for the cups which are annually contributed by the Naval Alumni Association was over a 37-mile course. The start was fixed from the Eastern Point whistler and it was intended to send the yachts six miles to the Cape Ann whistling buoy, followed by a 22-mile run straight up Massachusetts bay to the Boston lightship and then nine miles to the finish at Half Way rock.

Some good racing took place Wednesday when the fleet came to this port from Marblehead. The major honor in the run were won by Marblehead Corinthian sailors.

The navy challenge cups were the chief prizes, and these were captured by the schooner Irolita, owned and sailed by E. W. Clark of Philadelphia and Marblehead, and by the 50-footer Barbara, owned by H. P. Whitney of New York, but sailed by R. W. Emmons 2d of the Eastern Yacht Club.

The class prizes went to the P boat Windward, owned by R. A. Monks of New York; the sloop Dorella II, owned and sailed by G. I. Batchelder of Boston and Marblehead; the sloop Shima, owned by Commodore R. T. Paine 2d of the Eastern Yacht Club and sailed by F. B. Crowninshield of Boston; the schooner Venona, a former Boston yacht, but now owned and sailed by Edgar Palmer of New York; the schooner Muriel, owned and sailed by Commodore Charles Smithers of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the schooner Irolita.

As the course was only 24 miles and the race was sailed in a 10-knot southerly breeze, the entire fleet was at anchor inside of Dog Bar breakwater before mid-afternoon. The winners were announced by the Corsair by wireless.

The power portion of the New York fleet, as well as those yachts, like the Enchantress, Savarona and Sea Fox, which do not go in much for racing, made the run across the entrance of Salem bay about noon.

The fleet will disband just before sunset tonight, but the 50-footers will remain over a day in order to take part in a special race arranged for them on Friday by the Eastern Yacht Club, prizes for which have been contributed by Capt. S. Reed Anthony. It is expected that the yachts will illuminate tonight in Marblehead harbor.

CINCINNATI GETS STEWART
CINCINNATI, O.—Mark Stewart, a catcher of the Norfolk club of the Virginia State league, has been bought by President Herrmann of the Cincinnati National league team.

SECOND DAY OF PLAY IN M. G. A. GOLF TOURNEY

Amateurs and Professionals Continue Their Competition for the Metropolitan Title on the Salisbury Links at Garden City

M'DERMOTT LEADING

GARDEN CITY—The second day of play in the annual open championship golf tournament of the Metropolitan Golf Association started this morning on the links here. Three of the American golfers who took part in the British open golf championship at Hoylake a few weeks ago were among the five leading players at the finish of the first half of the 72-hole medal play contest which began Wednesday.

These are John J. McDermott of Atlantic City, N. J., the national open champion; Alexander Smith of Wykagil, N. Y., a former national champion, and T. L. McNamara of Boston, who won the Metropolitan title last year at Apawamis.

The weather, was against low scoring, as a brisk wind prevailed and there were frequent showers. The professional record for the Salisbury course is 68, but the best score made was 71, by McDermott, who turned in a card for that number of strokes in the morning and duplicated it on his afternoon round, leading the field of 53 professional and five amateur golfers with a total score of 142 for 36 holes.

Jack Hobens of Englewood, N. J., came next with 144, taking 72 in each round. Alexander Smith had 75 and 71, a total of 146; Elmer W. Loving, Arcola, N. J., was fourth with two 74's, and Tom McNamara fifth with 74-75, a total of 149.

Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, N. J., former state champion of New Jersey, led the amateurs with 152. The other amateur scores were: J. Devereaux Lord, Forest Park, Brooklyn, 161; Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, 164; Max Behr, Baltusral, N. J., 169, and J. A. Stillman, Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., 176. The cards of the 20 best players follow:

J. McDermott, Atlantic City	71	71	142
Jack Hobens, Englewood	72	72	144
Alex. Smith, Wykagil	75	71	146
Elmer W. Loving, Arcola	74	74	148
Thomas L. McNamara, Boston	74	75	149
James Malden, Nassau	75	75	150
Gilbert Nichols, Wilmington	74	77	151
Oswald Kirkby, Englewood	76	76	152
George Sargent, Chevy Chase	78	74	152
F. H. Belwood, Garden City	76	77	153
Jack Downing, Scarsdale	76	77	153
Isaac Mackie, Fox Hills	74	79	153
Dred McLeod, Columbia	78	75	153
David Ogilvie, Morris County	78	75	153
MacDonald Smith, Wykagil	77	78	155
Gerrit Terry, Canoe Brook	77	78	155
George Jernan, Rockaway	79	76	155
George Low, Baltusral	80	76	156
Jack Hagen, Salisbury	79	77	156

BOSTON TO HAVE NEW TRACK CLUB

Followers of track and field athletics in New England are today much interested in the announcement that a new athletic association is to be formed in Boston to be known as the Irish-American Athletic Club of Boston with William C. Prout, the former Brown University and Olympic quarter-mile runner at its head.

At the office of the secretary of state articles of incorporation were filed Wednesday. Two days ago Prout resigned as captain of the Boston A. A. track athletes, and the announcement that he is the leading spirit in a new organization occasioned a world of surprise in local sporting circles.

The new club will enter the competitive field, and a number of the leading athletes of New England have signified their intention of aligning with the new club.

WINTHROP YACHT CLUB REGATTA
The open regatta of the Winthrop Yacht Club is to be sailed off Winthrop head at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. This is open to all yachts and powerboats enrolled in the Interclub Y. R. A. No prizes will be awarded a boat which has not defeated a competitor. Entries will be made for boats of 15 classes.

M. J. DONLIN RELEASED
PHILADELPHIA—M. J. Donlin, once a star outfielder, has been unconditionally released by the Philadelphia National league baseball club. He was purchased from Pittsburgh, but never reported to the Philadelphia club.

WESTERN LEAGUE
Denver 6, Sioux City 0.
Lincoln 4, Des Moines 1.
Wichita 3, St. Joseph 2.
Topeka 13, Omaha 2.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION
Bridgeport 4, New London 2.
New Haven 5, Hartford 3.
Hartford 5, New Haven 3.
Waterbury 5, Meriden 2.
Pittsfield 2, Springfield 2.
Pittsfield 7, Springfield 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Baltimore 4, Montreal 1.
Montreal 5, Baltimore 2.
Buffalo 3, Providence 0.
Toronto 3, Jersey City 3.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE
Lowell 5, Worcester 1.
Fall River 6, Brockton 4.
Portland 2, Lawrence 1.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Dallas 2, San Antonio 1.
Austin 4, Beaumont 0.
Galveston 7, Waco 3.
Ft. Worth 4, Houston 1.
Houston 2, Ft. Worth 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Kansas City 0, Toledo 5.
Milwaukee 1, Louisville 1.
Columbus 3, Minneapolis 2.

TENNIS TOURNEY OF MEADOW CLUB WELL ADVANCED

Singles Are Expected to Reach Semi-Final Round—Clothier Defeats W. M. Johnston of California in Feature Match

DOUBLES WELL ALONG

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.—Singles and doubles contests in the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Meadow Club are scheduled for today on the turf courts here and tonight is expected to find the singles well through to the semi-final round.

W. M. Johnston, the young California schoolboy player, was put out of the running Wednesday when W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia, the former national champion, defeated him in a hard three-set match by the score of 4-6, 7-5, 8-6. It was Johnston's first defeat since his eastern invasion, and the result eliminated the first of the four famous western players who are entered in the tournament.

Clothier's victory was due to his steadiness at critical stages, and Johnston's failure to take advantage of openings when the result hung in the balance. One remarkable feature of the match was the fact that nearly all the games were won on the opponent's service. The Philadelphia player well back in the court, and found little difficulty in returning his opponent's speedy service. His unusually long reach enabled him to play a number of shots which under other conditions would have passed him. His placement shots were splendid, and he won a number of points through his ability to outmaneuver the Californian.

Johnston played a magnificent game, but lacked the experience and steadiness of Clothier. He double faulted frequently and in attempting cross-court shots repeatedly played into the net. In the last set it was an open question as to which of the pair would triumph, but the former champion rallied and after a series of brilliant shots forced the Californian to his first defeat.

A remarkable reversal of form was witnessed in the match between W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia and G. F. Touchard of New York. Johnson, who had been playing in splendid form, lost the first set, 6-3, but settled down and ran away with the second, 6-0. Following this the Quaker added five more games in the third set before Touchard could make any headway. The capture of 11 straight games made Johnson careless, and Touchard began to creep up, and before the Quaker realized it the New Yorker was on even terms with him. Touchard by this time had struck his gait, and the match was carried to 11-9 before the Philadelphia player was defeated.

William A. Larned and William J. Clothier were paired in the doubles against D. Buffum and C. J. North and won in straight sets. The other ranking players in the doubles came through with no upsets.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	22	22	.500
Philadelphia	21	23	.479
Pittsburgh	21	23	.479
Chicago	20	24	.455
Brooklyn	18	26	.409
Boston	18	26	.409
Cincinnati	17	27	.388
St. Louis	16	28	.362

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Other games postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston (two games).
St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN WINS TWO GAMES
FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R.H.E.
Brooklyn 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1-4 14 0
Pittsburgh 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 9 3
Batteries: Curtis, Wagner and O. Miller; Robinson, Camnitz and Gibson. Time, 1h. 50m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Brooklyn 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9-4 14 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 4 4
Batteries: Ruelbach, Yingling and O. Miller; O'Toole, Camnitz, McQuillan and Simon, Emplies, O'Day and Emble, Time, 1h. 35m.

WAIVER CINCINNATI MEN
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Before the Cincinnati Nationals left Pittsburgh Wednesday night it was reported from their camp that waivers have been asked on Suggs, Sheekard, Egan and Bates, the veterans of the team.

BERMUDA TEAM WINS
HAMILTON, Bermuda—A two days' cricket match between the Bermuda Garrison team and the New York Veterans ended Wednesday in the defeat of the visitors by a score of 294 to 287.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE
Roanoke 4, Norfolk 2.
Newport News 2, Portsmouth 1.
Petersburg 1, Richmond 0.
Petersburg 10, Richmond 0.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Venice 2, San Francisco 0.
Portland 4, Oakland 3.
Sacramento 5, Los Angeles 4.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Troy 4, Glens Falls 3.
Syracuse 3, Schenectady 1.
Wilkesbarre 3, Utica 1.
Albany 3, Binghamton 3.

South End Grounds
TOMORROW
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
AT 3 P. M.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

So the western amateur is decided for 1913 and a new name has been added to the other new names which have appeared on championship trophies this season. Not that the old guard are not represented, for we have Hilton, Taylor and Massey abroad, while in our own country it is no new thing to see the names of Mrs. Ronald Barlow, Miss Lillian B. Hyde and Jerome D. Travers on our championship cups. Still you must consider that new names are to be found in the British, Scottish, Irish and French ladies' championship records; and the English, and Ladies' Pictorial tournaments, though they went to well known players, Mrs. F. W. Brown (famous for her short game) and Miss L. Barry (one of the most celebrated of the internationalists, who also captured the Midlands championship), neither of these players had ever held golfing titles before.

In Canada we find G. H. Turpin as a new national champion, and although Miss Harvey has won the Ontario championship before, we get another new name in the championship of the league of the lower lakes, G. H. Moss of Toronto. In our own country, Miss Hollins has ably represented the new comers in the Metropolitan and now we find Warren K. Wood's name in the western amateur.

Not that Mr. Wood can be called a newcomer to the select circle of leading players; for a number of years he has been regarded as one of the very best young golfers in America and it has not been any lack of championship form which has prevented him occupying a championship position before now. Simply the fact that there were more players worthy of titles than there were titles to be won. As it was said of Braid last year, the reason he did not win some big event was because there were not enough to go round. While not quite so brilliant as Charles Evans, Jr., whom he succeeds as western champion, Warren K. Wood is both steady and consistent, and possibly has the match-playing temperament to a greater degree than Evans.

The latter is one of the hardest men to catch when it comes to a stroke competition, but as yet is not at his best in an up-hill match. The criticism of his play against young Allis was that it seemed "a bit half-hearted."

This is probably accounted for by his opponent's phenomenal putting. Now Evans is one of the best of putters himself, and his 40-foot putt to win the medal is a sample of what he can do in this line when playing for strokes, but it is always hard to fight against a man who is beating you at your own specialty, and this might be the reason he did not seem to be trying his hardest against the Wisconsin champion. This

in no way detracts from Mr. Allis' well deserved victory over him. It is no easy thing to go up against a man of world-wide fame, who has won all the western events open to him, at some time or other. Also Mr. Allis played very fine golf right through the tournament and showed his much-talked-about drive of 290 yards, which went into the cup, was the effort of a man whose golf was bound to do him much honor ere long. Also his defeat of R. A. Gardner, former national champion and conqueror of M. W. Phelps, before he put Evans out, proved him well worthy of contesting the final with Wood.

Much as we may dislike owning up to it, there is no question but that we of the East have to watch these young westerners in the national tournament if we do not want to see the trophy leaving our part of the country. True, we have Jerome Travers and Heinrich Schmidt, Anderson, F. Herreshoff and quite a number of others, but the point remains that Chicago has produced a circle of young players, any one of whom is likely to win the national, and that by reason of a sound, consistent golf as there is to be found on this continent and which would do honor to any country fortunate enough to count them among its golfing representatives.

In referring above to the French ladies' championship, it must be a great satisfaction to the people of that country to have this event won for the first time by a Frenchwoman, Mlle. de Bellet. This fine young player has distinguished herself before now in this event, though she never was able to claim the title, notwithstanding the fact that she is undoubtedly the best lady golfer that country has produced. Her brother has held the French amateur title, and both are noted for their exceptionally graceful style. It was unfortunate that owing to a change in the date of the tournament at the last moment the holder, Miss Cecil Leitch, was unable to defend.

BOSTON BUYS FIELDER
INDIANAPOLIS—Treasurer Robert McRoy of the Boston Americans, acting for President McAleer, purchased Outfielder Walter Rebg from the St. Paul club of the American association, which was playing there Wednesday.

STALLINGS BUYS ZWILLING
BOSTON—Manager Stallings of the Boston National League Club has purchased Outfielder Zwilling from the St. Joseph (Mo.) club of the Western league.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Atlanta 3, Birmingham 2.
Mobile 3, Montgomery 2.
Mobile 6, Montgomery 1.



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Men's Suits, reduced to.....\$15, \$20, \$25
Men's Outing Suits, reduced to.....\$10, \$12, \$15, \$20
Youths' Suits, reduced to.....\$15, \$20, \$25
Youths' Outing Suits,

THE HOME FORUM

TRUTH DECLARED IN PARADOX

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE paradoxes of Christianity are profuse with profound meaning. "He that loatheth his life shall find it." "Many that are first shall be last; and the last shall be first." "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister," or servant. These and other sayings of Jesus are paraphrased by a theological writer into "When we serve we rule; when we give we have; when we surrender ourselves we are victors; we are, most ourselves when we lose sight of ourselves." And Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, adopts the same method of teaching in many passages in her books, such as, "Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us." "Wisdom and Love may require many sacrifices of self to save us from sin" (Science and Health, pp. 79, 23).

But how is one practically to manifest this self-abnegation, this sacrifice of self, amid obtrusive material surroundings—while the consciousness of the things that are seen and temporal seem to blur the vision of the unseen and the spiritual? Christian Science comes with a clear exposition of how to live aright. It explains the difference, for instance, between the real and the unreal; shows what life is; unfolds the capabilities of man, and how it is possible by a more acceptable, because more Scriptural and rational, understanding of God to correct human thinking and direct the emphasis of thought and purpose and endeavor in the right way. When we know that "denial of material selfishness aids the discernment of man's spiritual and eternal individuality" (Science and Health, p. 91) we have taken a big forward step. True, this is a complete overturning of the world's estimate of things; how could it be otherwise? Unless we are ready for this, we have still to learn that spirituality, which was the practical idealism of Christ Jesus, lays the axe at the root of all material beliefs and destroys them. To follow the dictates of mortal mind, which is a mass of these beliefs, is to be woefully misled. On the other hand, to understand that the divine paradoxes are the truth of God couched in simple language is to shatter human concepts and methods, and to uplift thought to the hills whence cometh all true light and leading. This applies to physical healing equally with spiritual regeneration.

The startling departure made by

Jesus in the method of healing the sick was received with an incredulity and skepticism that we have seen repeated in our own day. For Christian Science healing, with its absolute reliance upon God, good, and its rejection of all material means, is likewise revolutionary in its operation, because it is a perpetuation of early Christianity. It frankly and honestly declares that if to be healed is good, then it can only come from an absolutely good source; that if we are to trust in God, then our trust becomes distrust when we look for help anywhere else. Naturally mortal sense protests, and would have mankind believe that the "signs" that followed the Christ healing in the days of Jesus and his immediate followers were never intended to be a permanent factor in Christianity; they are declared to be credentials necessary only for a limited period to authenticate the mission of the Saviour. But the "signs" of such healing are manifest today; the operation of spiritual law cannot be hidden by any human theories.

To the uninformed thought the teaching of Christian Science that the less you know about the body the more you know about man seems to be an absurd paradox. But Jesus said, "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat; neither for the body, what ye shall put on." He always saw the real, spiritual man, and he knew that while mortals hold false concepts, while they are swayed by the phenomena perceived through the physical senses, ever changeable and delusive, they are blind to the truth. The reasoning is obvious when we start from the right premises. Mortal mind has its own laws, which are seemingly real, and are therefore accepted as if they had power to benefit man. Sad experience teaches otherwise. Whenever the understanding of divine

law is established in human consciousness, the impotency of any pseudo laws is exposed. Relying upon God, the only cause and creator, man's privilege is to rise above the temptation of material beliefs, and in so doing he becomes joyfully responsive to the divine demands, whatever they may be. "For I through the law am dead to the law, that I might live unto God," said Paul. This means an attitude of receptiveness to truth, which comes through the avenue of spiritual law. That it may be a radical departure from the line of thought and purpose followed for years should not occasion any fear. It is simply "conversion," which we all need. And what is that but substituting the new things of the Spirit for the old things of the letter, changing our mental attitude, awakening from false consciousness, putting on "the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness?"

It is in this wise that Christian Science makes its appeal. It is loyal to the gospel as taught and demonstrated by Jesus. It makes no concessions to mortal usage. It accepts the paradoxes of Christianity as containing the essence of divine Truth. It says to mankind that this Truth only becomes vital to each individual in so far as he makes it applicable to the solution of everyday problems. Here then is nothing academic. Divine Science is the way of man's redemption. The earnest, sincere, honest Christian is one who makes his religion so much a part of himself that it is to him a controlling influence in every human activity. It has been said that "Jesus lived so intensely on earth because he lived so intensely in heaven." Reads like a paradox, this; but does it not embody a great lesson?

GETTING AWAY FROM CIVILIZATION

CIVILIZATION as the word declares is the human progress from a state of nature to the modes of city life. A country is civilized, one might fancy from the word, when it is all city and no country. To be sure the original idea of civitas was state, but as it gradually came to mean a city so the word civilization has come to mean all the arts and crafts and many inventions which are summarized under the idea of a city. That city ways, the use of the thousand means to comfort and to more orderly living, are not, however, indispensable means to grace or even to a happy existence many people all down the years have more or less vaguely felt. The tramp is not this philosopher of the natural state. The tramp merely preys upon the industry of others while affecting himself to be free of the coil of community living. Your true lover of the country does not impose tribute on others. He finds a way to live by honest service. He may choose not to put himself into harness at a definite trade or occupation in town, but he does his day's work for what he gets from his brother man.

Many stories of this time show men and women of high culture going away from city life into the quiet of the land. This return to the country takes various forms. Some men actually wander afoot over large reaches of the world, picking up a living as they go. They see the land and the people in a close and intimate way and they are very free. A story in Scribner's magazine gives a charming glimpse of such a man, and he may very well be a picture from experience. He is the son of a successful silk manufacturer. He is a poet, too. He tires of the conventionality and routine of the manufactory and even the plaudits won by his verse sound hollow in his ears. He simply drops out of

his little world of business and literature and goes to live, as he says, with the hills and skies and the sea, with the lakes and streams and the flowering meadows. His father takes another man into the business and at last the time comes when the fortune is to be disposed of. The wandering son is to have the bulk of it, if he can be found inside a year. The adopted son searches for him. At last a shabby stranger picks acquaintance with him one day and he discovers the prodigal. He thrusts money upon him, begs him to go and buy clothes and come to receive his fortune. But this wanderer does not come to the rendezvous. We see him giving away the money—to a rich woman who has had a trifling loss and bewails it—and taking his departure again to the hills. All these dollars were for him only so many million links to fetter him to a way of existence that seemed stupid and unfruitful. Since he promises to write an epic, however, one hopes that he justified his freedom thus by some measure of service to others.

His Share

On one occasion, just previous to opening in one of the large eastern cities, Joseph Jefferson discharged his property agent, for humiliating him before a number of friends by familiarly addressing him as "Joey." The man that night paid his way to the gallery to see Mr. Jefferson present "Rip Van Winkle." The angry frau had just driven poor, destitute Rip from the cottage, when Rip turned, and, with a world of pathos, asked: "Den haf I no interest in dis house?" The house was completely still for a second, then the property man's voice responded: "Only 80 per cent, Joey—only 80 per cent."—Argonaut.

STORY TELLING IN VERSE FORM

IN the poem, "Two Poets of Croisic," we have Browning the story teller, the lover of dramatic situations, the sketched of effective stage scenes, even if there is not much poetry in it, nor his highest flights of aspiring thought. Here as usual he starts with an actual bit of tradition. Rene, the gentleman of Croisic, poet and seer, as he was acclaimed by the court of King Louis, is accounted of in a sympathetic touch upon a forgotten bit of history; and then follows the amusing incident of the provincial poet who won fame in the Paris Mercure, praise from such men as Voltaire and Rousseau, and a place in France's annals by adopting his sister's name and posing as a woman. His poetry rejected under his own name, is praised because it is the work of a woman, and Voltaire learns to see wonders in it.

Then the poet, thinking to reap fuller advantage of his ruse, goes to see Voltaire and here we have one of Browning's inimitable pictures, when Voltaire curled and ruffled and silken-bosomed for the meeting with the new muse, comes mining in, expecting to find a sweet young thing on whose susceptible maiden heart he may make an impression. He sees the youth, turns on his heel without a word, and that is the last France heard of the poetry which they had all been acclaiming. The poem which Voltaire wrote in praise of the supposed poetess, Malraie, still exists among his published works, and Desforges' own poems also were published, once under his sister's name and once under his own. Piron

wrote a comedy round the incident, aptly named "Metromanie." But history goes a little farther than Browning and we may read the letter which Voltaire afterward wrote to the aspirant for wreaths, who had asked him for some preface to a post in Paris. Voltaire seems not to have borne him a grudge and wrote that he was glad to do him a service, because he reminded him always of the charming (if non-existent) Malraie.

The moral of the story was perhaps a comfort to Browning for the frequent meed of blame that was his; for it shows the ephemeral nature of human praise and on what slight foundations either blame or praise may rest. It is as preface to this poem that Browning wrote those charming lines,

"Such a starved bank of moss
Till that May morn,
Blue ran the flash across,
Violets were born,"

and an afterlife is the poem about the cricket who took the place of the singer's broken string and shrilled so sweetly that none knew the lyre was broken.

Doctrine Confirmed by Signs

The only reason we have for belief in the Scriptures or the writings of the prophets is the doctrine we find therein, and the signs by which it is confirmed. For as we see that the prophets extol charity and justice above all things, and have no other object, we conclude that they did not write from unworthy motives, but because they really thought that men could become blessed through obedience and faith; further, as we see that they confirmed their teaching with signs and wonders, we become persuaded that they did not speak at random.—Spinoza.

As We Can

Let us learn to think little of our action when we have seemed to do best, yet work as we can in our place and calling—work as talent and opportunity are given us.—F. H. Hedge.

Schooling in Pairs

Worcester, Mass., will make an interesting experiment in half-time classes this year, says the Youths Companion. When the next term begins, pupils who are beyond the compulsory school age may work in pairs, if they can find employers who will consent to the arrangement. They will attend school one week, and work the next. A boy who would ordinarily leave school at 14 in order to go to work will be able, under the new plan, to continue his studies and at the same time be earning something. The plan will help those young people whose tastes and ambitions do not justify attendance at the trades schools. Worcester is not the originator of the idea of a half-time school, but it is one of the early cities to put it into practice.

Commission Cities

It is only 12 years since the commission form of government was adopted by any American city. Galveston, Tex., having done so in 1901. So rapid is the present advance of this movement that no data are available for ascertaining the exact number of cities governed by commissions today, observed the Bellman. On Jan. 1, 1912, these cities numbered 207, and today are not far from 300.

Inner Sweetness

Practise an art that's little understood,
The art of arts, the art of being good,
Not saintly sad;
Nor go where selfishness with custom
herds;
Be gentle to your fellows, soft in words,
So shall you win the paradise of birds—
Singing and glad.
—Norman Gale (in "To a Nest of Young Thrushes").

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Picture Puzzle



What coin?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Sea, son—season.

About the Calico Bush

There is a very pretty plant which most people know as mountain laurel, though it is not the true laurel. It has a very much more commonplace name, given it for a very simple reason. It is called the calico bush. But not because we can pick calico aprons off it; though I have seen an apron on a bush, too! The white flowers with their tiny dots of deep pink, or the pink flowers with dots of deep color, almost red, look a good deal like a tiny dotted calico gown very neatly printed. The shape of the laurel is an open wheel-shaped cup with 10 tiny niches or pockets in the sides

LITTLE GARDENERS OF LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES blooms like the rose grounds to fully metamorphosed vacant lots. As until now ground for gardens has not been deemed a necessary part of the school equipment, only the very newest, like the state normal, provide the required space. However, vacant lots abound and owners are willing to have them pressed into this service. Gardening took its place in the school curriculum three years ago, when Mrs. Marie Aloysius Larkey was appointed special teacher of agriculture, going into the task singlehanded. Now there are a superintendent, four assistant superintendents, and a few special teachers. In view of the fact that the teaching of the subject is likely to become obligatory throughout the state all teachers not certified are preparing to become regularly qualified. Agriculture in Los Angeles ranks with reading and spelling.

Mrs. Larkey's first efforts were spent on the East Seventh street school, one of the few districts of the city in which the majority of people do not own their own homes and have no gardens. Adjoining the school she secured a vacant lot 100 feet square given over to weeds

CHINESE HYDRANGEA IN BLOOM



THE name hydrangea is from two Greek words meaning water and vase but the application is obscure. The hydrangea is cultivated from China and Japan and the picture shows the plant in a more natural state than that in which we are used to seeing it in gardens and greenhouses. The hydrangea bloom has two sorts of flowers in the one head. The marginal flowers are enlarged and neutral. They consist of a calyx only, which looks like a corolla. The other flowers are perfect, with many small petals. In the highly cultivated plants the number of these neutral flowers which are all sepals is very much increased and only close examination reveals any of the true flowers. The hydrangea is classified in the saxifrage family and the currant and gooseberry are therefore its first cousins, as are also the syringas, or mock-orange. To diverge for a moment, the name syringa

really belongs botanically to the lilacs. A wild hydrangea that is native to the United States from Pennsylvania and Illinois south has a flat cyme often without any of these enlarged sterile flowers, and sometimes with a full row round the margin. The oak leaved hydrangea has large five-lobed leaves and many of these neutral flowers. The Chinese plant illustrated has almost nothing but the true flowers, with here and there one of the showy neutral kind at the margins.

The Magic Apple

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."
Thou' years becloud it, never may they sever
Its lovely essence utterly from earth;
Never a joy was born but hath rebirth.
There was a sunset lost, long, long ago,
An autumn sunset seen through orchard boughs.
A boy's eyes brightening in the amber glow
Gave to his mind no more of it to house
For the delight of manhood's pensive days
Than the bare memory of time and place;
So nigh forgot it seemed
As something he had dreamed.
Yet now the man, before whose boyish ken
The glory melted on the evening breeze,
Knows it lived on, for he hath found again
His long-lost sunset of the orchard trees.

A penny tribute to a swarthy vendor
Hath filled for me this city street with splendor.
A meager apple! yet its crushed pulp drips
A long forgotten savor on my lips.
A rare, faint essence tasted once before,
But only once, and suddenly I find
The honeyed gush hath loosed a long-locked door.
And all the olden splendor floods my mind.
A care-free lad I stand.
An apple in my hand.
And watch the amber glory grow and wane.
I feel upon my cheek the evening breeze.
Joy lives forever! I have found again
My long-lost sunset of the orchard trees!
—Thomas Augustin Daly, in "Madrigale."

How She Told

"What is that tune your daughter is playing?"
"Which daughter? If it is the older girl it's Liatz's 'Hungarian Rhapsody,' and if it's the younger one it's exercise 27."—Washington Star.

Sunny Land Loved by English Poets

Of English songs of Italian freedom there is a whole volume, says the Minneapolis Journal and continues: They are not only many, but beautiful. They are written by the poets whose names make illustrious the last century of English song. The splendid rhetoric of Byron, the exquisite music of Shelley, the stately trump of Landor, the robust note of Browning, the passionate cry of Mrs. Browning, the music of Swinburne, all sound in this book for Italy and her cause.

But one of them we quote—'tis Swinburne's song, pathetic, appealing, thrilling in its naivete:

"Italy, what of the night?
Ah, child, child, it is long.
Moonbeam and starbeam and song
Leave it dumb now and dark,
Yet I perceive on the height
Eastward, not now very far,
A song too loud for the lark,
A light too strong for a star."

He who has been nourished on the culture of England in Italy finds again and again what reminds him of the genius of English literature. Verona to him is where Juliet lived and Venice where Desdemona was born. Here is a house in which Byron dwelt in Ravenna; there a place where the young man Milton passed. Is not Florence the town of George Eliot's Romola and Milan the city in which George Meredith's Vittoria sang? Indeed, August Rome itself is for many of us the scene of Miriam's tragedy and Donatello's remorse in Hawthorne's romance, concludes the Journal, noting also Rome's memories of Keats and Shelley.

Liberty and Self-Control

Liberty, for us, must begin with the individual. Liberty, with us, is not a blazing sun set in high heavens by some divine power to cheer our hearts and bless our days but it is a hundred million torches carried near the earth in a hundred million hands, each requiring constant attention and many needing to be relighted at frequent intervals. And the quality in the torch or rather in the one who bears it that makes the flames steady and bright is self-control.—Star of Hope.

Question of Questions

The question of all questions is that of our relationship to God and of the quality of our spiritual life. Nothing else is of much importance.—R. J. Campbell.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, August 14, 1913

The Partition of Asia

FOR SOMETHING like three centuries, the European nations have been sitting round the "Sick Man" at Constantinople, speculating on their share of the inheritance. When the final coup de grace was given, however, to the Ottoman empire west of the Bosphorus, it was the servants in the house, in the shape of Bulgarians and Servians, Greeks and Montenegrins, who a few decades had been mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for innumerable pashas, who succeeded to the inheritance. The great powers looked a little askance. Austria-Hungary had as good as counted on Salonika. Italy had always reckoned on Valona, and for Russia there was the Golden Horn. Here then were all these territories slipping away, or threatening to slip away, into the pockets of people who a generation ago supplied soldiers for the armies of the Calif and taxes for the support of the Yildiz Kiosk. Then it was that the great powers bethought themselves that there was still an Ottoman empire east of the Bosphorus.

It has been said that to an Amurath an Amurath succeeds, and that interesting proverb applies to more things than one in the Ottoman empire. Europe without a Turkish question would hardly feel herself, and so already the chancelleries are turning their attention to Anatolia instead of Albania, and to Syria instead of Servia. The natural riches of Asia Minor are understood to be untold. What a port like Smyrna is capable of becoming in the hands of a power like Germany, it would be impossible to say. Ephesus might regain its old glories, and the argosies, albeit steel ones, might be seen once more at Trebizond, whilst the riches of the Lebanon might be shipped again from Beirut. The consequence is that the somewhat indecent spectacle is being witnessed of the great powers pegging out their claims, from Sinope to Damascus, and from the Dardanelles to the Euphrates.

France, of course, has always exercised a certain influence and demanded a voice in the affairs of Syria proper. The United Kingdom, in possession of Cyprus, has kept watch pretty closely over the Euphrates valley and the head of the Persian gulf. In later times, Germany has had much to say, largely through her political influence which dominated Constantinople in the days of Marschall von Bieberstein. But now suddenly the world learns, with some astonishment, that Italy has an Asiatic policy, that the occupation of Cyrenaica is only a step toward claims on the other shore of the Mediterranean, in which the occupation of Rhodes is but a link. And so the great powers turn from the Balkans to Asia Minor, and the fate of the Sultan's eastern dominions hangs so obviously in the balance that the statesmanship of Rome can find no better formula for the occasion than, "Let us delay 'the divide' as long as possible," which, in the case of Rome means, "until we are in a better position to insist on our share."

Transit Commission Gains Good Member

WHEN Governor Foss appoints David A. Ellis to the transit commission he not only recalls to the public service a citizen who has borne himself well in other places of high responsibility, but he sustains the regard for the commission that governors have uniformly shown. The commission was an early expression of the state's concern as to the street railway transportation problem of its capital city, and it did pioneer work in its handling of the new ventures that became an example to the entire country. It has maintained a standing in the respect of the people whose interests it has served, and has a reputation much wider than the bounds of the state. It has not been subjected to political influences, as the term is used, its membership has never been given a party coloring, and its efficiency, quietly exercised but unflinching, speaks for the desirability of political non-interference with public business.

Mr. Ellis has the equipment of public enterprise, a readiness to serve when called to do so, a breadth of view of the problems of the city and state, along with a capacity for the handling of large affairs without confusion. He did a great service on the school committee, a position of ample test of a man's quality, particularly at the period when he filled it. There is every promise that he will bring to the transit board precisely the qualities the work of providing for one of the city's great needs demands. The Governor is entitled to commendation for the appointment.

Influence of Motor Club Organizations

A FEW YEARS ago where American automobile associations existed their purpose was mainly to afford a social rendezvous for the membership. To this extent they accomplished, generally speaking, all that at the time seemed to be called for. Opportunity was thus made for an interchange of views with regard to the mechanism, style and management of cars, that has had a great deal to do with the direction and development of the recreation and the industry. Likewise, these early associations were largely instrumental in breaking down the widespread public prejudice against the automobile that prevailed for a considerable time after its introduction. As time passed, the associations found that they could exercise a useful moral supervision over their membership. Where wild driving was little short of general five or six years ago, under the disciplinary influence of the automobile associations it soon became exceptional. During this initial period in the history of American motoring, it must also be recalled to the credit of the associations, they were of most valuable assistance in the framing of local ordinances and state laws governing the licensing and operation of the machines.

Throughout most of this time, however, their field, although constantly widening, was mostly local. The use of the car was growing with leaps and bounds and the industry was keeping pace with it. In 1910 the number of machines in the United States had grown to about 500,000; the number registered on May 1, 1911, was 780,000. In the year following the output of the factories

amounted to about 250,000. In round numbers there are now in the country, in all probability, 1,000,000 cars. This takes account of machines abandoned. Aside from those engaged in manufacture of the cars, to say that 2,500,000 men are either directly or indirectly concerned in the welfare of the recreation would be to put it very conservatively.

With such a force to recruit from, it is not difficult to see that the motor clubs which have succeeded the original associations are granted already an opportunity for achievement in organized effort such as has seldom come to any non-political movement. And this force is constantly gaining additional strength. There is nothing to compare with it in expansive potentiality in the United States today. Contrary to the prophecies of economic doctrinaires, the nation continues to absorb the product of the factories, less the usual percentage built for export, and those engaged in the industry are less and less disposed to name a time when the supply of motor vehicles will exceed the demand.

The Denver Motor Club, recently noticed in the Monitor, is typical of many of the latter-day organizations. It works for the improvement of roads. It helps to develop new tourist routes. It opens up to inspection sections long hidden from the eye of the pleasure-seeker and investor. Standing alone it is an influential factor in the life of the city, state and section over which its activities extend. And it is but one of many such organizations, which, if taken in a federated sense, are capable of exercising greater influence than any movement of a civic character—even the grange itself—known in the history of this country. It is only necessary that the motor clubs shall work together in order that their accomplishments for good shall equal their opportunities, for they are gathering, and will gather, to themselves those who are among the most active and foremost in all callings and professions.

ESCAPE from a title as cumbersome as "The Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women" may reasonably be sought. It absorbs too much time in the speeches of its members, overflows the poster, is an obstacle to publicity in the newspapers, where space is wealth. It invites abbreviations that are objectionable, such as "Antis," which is too sweeping and demands great care in pronunciation lest it be mistaken for a term of relationship not wholly respectful when applied in the plural. Under this compulsion the organization is represented as having designs on the title of Conservationists. The effort for brevity is not altogether successful if this be taken, but there is a more serious and general objection. Ordinary political and public discussion cannot spare a term so precious. Politicians cannot lose a word that lends dignity to their pleas and echoes finely in their speech.

The opposition of the advocates of suffrage to the proposed name of their adversaries may be anticipated. What, they will ask, does opposition to the suffrage extension conserve? Nor will they be content if the answer is that they stand for the protection of the home, the dignity of womanhood, the tender respect of men, and that they put the defense in a word in "Conservation." At this point in the colloquy, the advocates of suffrage will score a point by pointing out that homes remain in states where women vote, that dignity is not compromised but newly won where women serve in administrative positions and in Senates, that respect for womanhood is not abated but finds new abodes in polling places and campaign halls. And the fair-minded referee would have to rule that the injunction was sustained.

Political nomenclature is notoriously inaccurate. Party names are singularly nondescriptive. Nevertheless, it is to be asked of the women organized to resist the delivery of the ballot into their and their sisters' hands that they leave a grandly indefinite term free from their copyright and seek one that puts upon them no requirement of a most difficult defense.

Oversupply Means Faulty Distribution

NEWSPAPER readers of America have seen in the past from time to time references to the wilful destruction of certain products, mostly foodstuffs, with which the market is alleged to be oversupplied, that prices for the supply already on hand may be maintained. Fruit, vegetables and fish have been mentioned in this connection. There appears to be in some branches of trade a tacit understanding with regard to this method of "bolstering" the market. From the fact that it is applied with more or less secrecy as a rule, it may be judged that those who engage in it are not particularly proud of the achievement. A newspaper now states it upon the authority of the president of the Housewives League of New York city that this course has been openly advised in an organ of the grocery trade as a means of cutting down the supply and holding up the price of rice.

The Housewives League is very properly protesting against the carrying out of this recommendation. Wanton destruction of food cannot be excused on any sound commercial or moral ground. If there is not a good market for the rice on hand at one place or at one price, a market and a price may be found for it elsewhere. In the face of the universal cry for lower cost of living, and in the face of the deprivation known to exist in many parts of the world, food should not be ruthlessly wasted to meet any commercial exigency.

But if we go back a few years we shall find the farmers of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas burning ears of corn for fuel, or allowing them to decay in the fields, because their crops could not be profitably marketed. And no need to go back very far in order to find fruit and vegetables ungathered in other parts of the West and South, for a similar reason. The cause assigned for such conditions is that the markets are oversupplied. What is meant is that certain of the markets toward which everything gravitates are overstocked. There is a surplus at a few points, a deficit at many points. The supply is ample and enough to go around, but it does not get around.

Oversupply means faulty distribution. It means that with all of our boasted advancement we are compelled to resort to inequitable, and sometimes to very questionable, means of equalizing prices so as to bring the average up to our demands. In doing this, injustice is done those remote from the central markets. As, for instance in rice, it may be so cheap as to be commercially worthless in New York, and it may at the same time be beyond the reach of thousands who seek it in other parts of the country.

Do Women Opposed to Suffrage Conserve?

MASSACHUSETTS voters have in the contest for Governor now practically under way a question for consideration that would seem to be concerned more with party than with individuals, although the entrance of Governor Foss gives the situation an interest for the political analyst seldom if ever before presented. Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, active in Republican politics, skilled strategist, familiar with his party's position before the people; Col. Everett C. Benton with 20,000 signatures on his papers and a record to remember as the opponent of Mr. Walker for the nomination last year; Mr. Foss as not so shadowy a third, are each demanding the Republican nomination which is to be decided at the primaries Sept. 23. Of these three one will be chosen to represent the party in the contest with the other parties. And Governor Foss has said that he will abide by the primary's result and not run as an independent.

Charles S. Bird has no opposition for the Progressive party nomination, although Mr. Foss at one time declared that he is the rightful heir to all that the Progressive party may have to give. And for the Democratic party, now represented by Mr. Foss in a stepfatherly sort of way in the State House, David I. Walsh stands rather ahead of any one, if there really can be said to be any other now in the field for the nomination. Mr. Walsh has no practical business experience and yet will get much straight Democratic support. This will come from an element in sympathy with the personal equation, and there will be others for him who are looking for office. There are old-line Democrats who will oppose him as not a fit all around representative of the party.

Each political organization is on its mettle. The Republican party wants to defeat the Democratic as a rebuke to the national administration and would overwhelm the Progressive in order to discredit that organization throughout the country; the Progressives want to poll a larger vote than the Republicans as a proclamation to the country of superiority and the Democratic party leaders wish to win because winning will mean a continuation of possession and also as an indorsement of the record so far made by the national administration.

Taken all in all it is a unique political situation, one that may not be repeated, especially if Mr. Foss should retire to private life. The voter has a choice that in variety may well baffle the man without strong partisan affiliations. Mr. Gardner will win many followers at the primaries, and also if nominated, because of his well known views and as the active representative of a party whose program of public policy has been tried with a measure of success not disputed. Mr. Benton is without political experience but is a sincere, aggressive exponent of Republicanism, and Mr. Foss if nominated will have a Democratic record to draw upon for support in his Republican candidacy; Mr. Bird is untitled but has a business success to back him, and the tenets of the Progressive faith. Mr. Walsh is a relic of the purely political personality striving for success for party gain for a personal following.

Parties may not, however, figure in the success of the appeal to the voters that will follow the primaries, but that candidate is likely to win who is capable of presenting to the electorate of Massachusetts a promise of action having for its basic purpose actual public welfare independent of party or personal aggrandizement.

THAT Gen. Felix Diaz, special ambassador to Japan, would not be received by the Mikado at his summer palace was known in Mexico City a fortnight ago, according to the papers to hand from that capital. It could not, therefore, have anything to do with recent developments or be regarded, as seems to be the inclination of the American press, as a deliberate snub expressing annoyance with recent happenings in Mexico City.

According to information obtained by one of the leading Mexican papers at the Japanese legation, for the purpose of ascertaining whether General Diaz could be expected back by election time, it would be wholly against etiquette for the Mikado to receive him at his summer residence, where nobody with the exception of the cabinet ministers has ever had access, at least not in the last fifty years. The new Japanese minister in Mexico, Mineichiro Adachi, himself had to forego the honor of an audience before sailing. The middle of October, it was said at the Japanese legation, was the earliest date on which Gen. Felix Diaz could expect to present his credentials and the thanks of the Mexican nation for Japan's participation in the centennial festivities. In these circumstances it would be impossible for the general to be back home in time for the elections of Oct. 26, in which he will figure as a candidate for the presidency.

This is not, of course, the question from the international viewpoint, but it appears to afford an explanation for the reported decision of the special ambassador to journey to Japan via New York, Paris and St. Petersburg. The advantage to him of being within easy reach of a Mexican port, for several weeks to come, is obvious. Obvious also is the fact that he thinks a great deal more of his presidential possibilities, such as they are, than the possibilities of his Japanese mission. The point of etiquette at the Japanese court brought out, so far from being detrimental to the general's prestige, may turn out to be instrumental in keeping him in that close touch with Mexican politics which his political opponents had intended he should lose in a temporary or permanent exile.

If the special mission were again postponed it would scarcely make any difference as a matter of world-politics. Both nations know by this time where their interests touch and where not, and when remarks on the subject are pertinent and when not. It is conceivable that a formal alliance between them would be immeasurably less potent than a tacit, intangible, instinctive recognition of community of interests which must inevitably perplex and nonplus an opponent strongly representative of the white race. Under such conditions nothing that happens on the surface can possibly afford a criterion and Gen. Felix Diaz' mission to Japan is very much on the surface.

IT IS PLEASANT to learn that although surrounded on every side by photographers on his arrival in the city of Mexico, Special Envoy Lind never for an instant lost his self-composure in the presence of the cameras.

TEXAS has 1,034,000 milch cows, and this carries with it another hint as to what better distribution would do for the whole country.

Mixed Offering in Bay State Politics

General Diaz' Japanese Mission